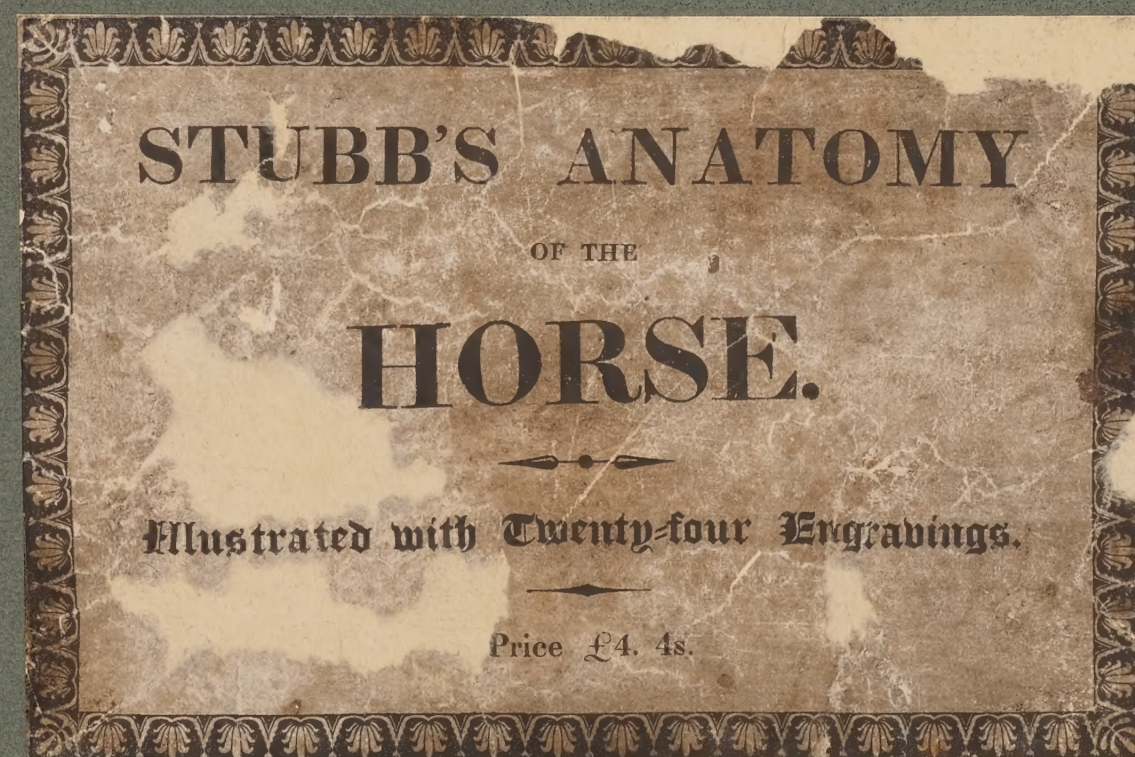




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THE
ANATOMY
OF THE
HORSE.

INCLUDING

A particular Description of the BONES, CARTILAGES, MUSCLES, FASCIAS, LIGAMENTS,
NERVES, ARTERIES, VEINS, and GLANDS.

In Eighteen TABLES, all done from Nature.

By George Stubbs, Painter.

LONDON: Printed by J. PURSER, for the AUTHOR. 1766.

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TO THE READER.

WHEN I first resolved to apply myself to the present work, I was flattered with the idea, that it might prove particularly useful to those of my own profession; and those to whose care and skill the horse is usually entrusted, whenever medicine or surgery becomes necessary to him; I thought it might be a desirable addition to what is usually collected for the study of comparative anatomy, and by no means unacceptable to those gentlemen who delight in horses, and who either breed or keep any considerable number of them.

The Painter, Sculptor, and Designer know what assistance is to be gained from the books hitherto published on this subject; and as they must be supposed best able to judge, how fitly the present work is accommodated to their purpose, any address to them is superfluous.

As for Farriers and Horse-Doctors, the Veterinarian School lately established in France shews of what importance their profession is held in that country; amongst us they have frequent opportunities of dissecting, and many of them have considerable skill in anatomy: but it were to be wished that this, as well as other parts of medical science, were as generally attended to by them, as by those gentlemen who treat the diseases and wounds of the human body. If what I have done may in any sort facilitate or promote so necessary a study amongst them, I shall think my labour well bestowed.

I will add, that I make no doubt, but Gentlemen who breed horses will find advantage, as well as amusement, by acquiring an accurate knowledge of the structure of this beautiful and useful animal.

But what I should principally observe to the Reader concerning this my performance, is, that all the figures in it are drawn from nature, for which purpose I dissected a great number of horses; and that, at the same time, I have consulted most of the treatises of reputation on the general subject of anatomy.

It is likewise necessary to acquaint him, that the proportions which I have mentioned in several places of the book, are estimated from the length of the head, as is usually done by those who have treated on the proportion of human figures; this length is taken from the top of the head to the ends of the cutting teeth, and is divided into four equal parts, each of which is again divided into twelve minutes.

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The ANATOMY of the HORSE.

The first Anatomical TABLE of the Skeleton of a HORSE explained.

Bones in the Head.

aaaa *bcdefg* **T**HE os frontis, or forehead bone; *b* a small hole which transmits an artery and nerve out of the orbit to the frontal muscle; *c* a future which joins the frontal bone with the zygomatic, or jugal process of the temporal bone; *de* the coronal future; *d* a squamose, or scale-like future; *e* the part of it which makes a serrated or true future, common to the frontal bone with the parietal bone; *f* a future common to the frontal and nasal bones; *g* a future common to this bone with the os unguis.

hik The vertical, or parietal bone; *i* a squamose future, common to the parietal bone with the temporal bone; *k* the lambdoid future, common to the parietal bone with the occipital bone.

lmnopq The occipital bone; *l* the occipital protuberance, which in this animal is very large, together with the internal spine, or protuberance, which, directly opposite to this, makes a strong body of bone in this place; betwixt *m* and *n* is a future, which, in young horses, is easily separated, but afterwards becomes firmly united; *o* a process which makes a considerable addition to the mammillary process of the temporal bone; *p* the condyloid process, which is incrustated with a smooth cartilage.

rsstuw *x* Os temporis, or temporal bone; *r* the zygomatic, or jugal process of the temporal bone; *t* the part which articulates with the lower jaw bone; *uw* a part which, in young horses, may be easily divided, but afterwards becomes firmly united; it is distinguished by the name of os petrosa, or apophysis petrosa; *u* the mammillary process; *w* the bony meatus, or entrance of the ear; *x* a future common to the cheek bone, with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.

yz The orbitary portion of the bone of the palate; *y* a future common to it with the os frontis; *z* a future common to it with the upper jaw bone.

1 2 3 4 5 6 Os unguis; *1* a small protuberance or roughness from whence arises the orbicular muscle of the

eye-lid; *2* a sinus or cavity belonging to the nasal canal; *3* a future common to this bone with the cheek bone; *4* a future common to this bone with the bone of the nose; *5* a future common to this bone with the bone of the forehead; *6* a future common to this bone with the upper jaw bone.

7 8 9 10 Os jugale, or cheek bone; *8 9* a future formed by the union of this bone with the upper jaw bone; *10* a future formed by the union of the orbitary part of this bone with the os unguis.

11 11 12 13 14 15 Os maxillæ superioris, or the upper jaw bone; *12* the foramen or hole of the channel *12* which passes along the bottom of the orbit of the eye; *13* a future common to this bone with the bone of the nose; *14* a future common to the anterior part of this bone *15*, and the posterior part *11 12 13*.

16 Os nasi

17 17 17 17 18 19 19 20 The lower mandible or jaw bone; at *17 17 17 17* are marked roughnesses, from which arise the tendinous parts of the masseter; *18* a hole out of which passes a nerve of the fifth pair and blood-vessels to the chin; *19 19* the coronal or acute process; *20* its condyle or head that is joined with the temporal bone.

21 A moveable cartilaginous plate which is interposed in the articulation of the lower jaw.

The Vertebrae of the Neck.

AÆEabbcde The atlas or uppermost vertebra; *AÆ* the posterior and superior part of the left side of this vertebra, which articulates with the condyloid process of the occipital bone; *A* the anterior and superior part of the right side of the atlas, which articulates with the occipital bone as a large tubercle on the anterior part of this vertebra; *bb* the transverse processes; *c* the protuberance, tubercle, or inequality on the posterior part of this vertebra, which seems to be in the place of a spinal apophysis; *d* the posterior, and inferior part of the right side of this vertebra, which articulates with the second

vertebra; *e* the transverse hole through which a nerve and blood-vessels pass. *N. B.* This vertebra receives the articulating part of the occipital bone, as well as the superior articulating part of the second vertebra: the rest of the vertebrae in the inferior articulating parts of their bodies receive the superior articulating parts of the vertebra below, and have their superior articulating parts received by those above, so it is with the back and loins; *E* the superior and posterior holes.

fgbiklmn 1 2 The epistrophæus or second vertebra of the neck; *f* the inferior part of the body which receives and is sustained by the third vertebra of the neck; *g* the superior part of its body, which is received by and sustains the atlas or first vertebra of the neck; *h* the anterior protuberance of the body of this vertebra; *i* the transverse process; *k* the spinal process; *l* the lower oblique process on the right side, which is covered with a smooth cartilage within the dotted lines; *m* the lower oblique process on the left side; at *1* is a hole where the vertebral artery goes in and comes out at *2*, called the transverse hole.

opqrstuvwxy The third vertebra of the neck; *o* the anterior protuberance of the body of this vertebra; *p* is the superior part of the body of this vertebra, which is received into the inferior part of the body of the second vertebra; and *q* is the inferior which receives the superior part of the body of the fourth vertebra; *r* the transverse process; *s* the right upper oblique process; *t* the right lower oblique process; *u* the spinal process; *w* the transverse holes through which the vertebral arteries and veins of the neck pass; *x* the left upper oblique process; *y* the left lower oblique process seen thro' the large foramen or hole which contains the medulla spinalis, or spinal marrow.

N. B. This explanation may serve for the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh vertebra of the neck; only that the anterior protuberance is wanting in the sixth; but instead of that there is a process on each side which is obliquely placed a little more anteriorly than the transverse process

A

but

but ascends obliquely outwards to join with it; it is marked *z*.

A continuation of the bones of the spine from the neck.

1 abcdefG The first or uppermost vertebra of the back; *a* the body; *b* the transverse process; *c* the upper oblique process; *d* the lower oblique process; *e* the spinal process; *f* the lower oblique process of the left side, seen through the large hole which contains the medulla spinalis; *G* the ligament interposed betwixt the bodies of the first and second vertebra of the back.

2 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 The vertebrae below the first, to the letters of which the explanation of the first will answer.

ABCDEF The six vertebrae of the loins; the explanation of the first vertebra of the back will answer to the vertebrae of the loins.

ggghiiiiikkllmmmm The os sacrum or great bone of the spine; *ggg* the anterior part or body of this bone which, in young animals, is divided into as many bodies as there are spines in this bone, it being then like five vertebrae, whose transverse processes make the unequal rough part *b* of this bone; *iiii* the five spines; *kkk* three inferior and anterior holes, which transmit the nerves on each side; *lll* posterior foramina or holes; these foramina, both anterior and posterior, answer to the foramina through which are seen, in this table, the oblique processes of the left side of the vertebrae both of the neck, back, and loins; the transverse processes of this bone being joined, make two holes, one anterior, the other posterior, of which there is but one in the neck, &c. the transverse processes not being joined; *mmmm* the parts of this bone made by the union of those parts which were oblique processes when it was divided into five vertebrae.

nopq The first bone of the coccyx or tail; *n* the body, *o* the transverse process, *p* the upper oblique process, which articulates with the os sacrum; there is no lower oblique process; *q* the spine; *r* the ligament interposed betwixt the bodies of the first and second bone of the tail, tying them together.

The same letters on the rest of the bones of the tail will answer to the explanation of the first, only it is to be observed, that there is but little appearance of any protuberating parts after four or five of the uppermost; and in the second the uppermost oblique process forms no articulation with the first, there being no lower oblique process, on any other of these bones as observed before: the spinal process of the second bone of the tail is double, arising from the sides of the spinal channel,

but not rising high enough to meet over the medulla spinalis as those of the first do; it makes two small processes: these protuberating parts diminish so fast that after the fifth or sixth bone they almost disappear, and the bones below are of an oblong figure thickest towards their extremities.

There are 18 bones in the tail.

Bones in the thorax and shoulder-blades.

aaaaab The sternum or breast bone, of which the parts *aaaaa* are bony, the rest, *b* is chiefly cartilaginous, or ligamentous, by which the bony parts are connected together.

1 cde The first rib; *c* the head by which it is articulated with the transverse process of the first or uppermost vertebra of the back; *d* the anterior or former part of the said head which is connected to the bodies of the seventh vertebra of the neck and first of the back; *e* the cartilaginous end by which it is continued to the sternum.

This explanation will serve for the rest of the ribs, but it is to be observed, that the eight superior ribs only are connected to the sternum, the others are called false ribs.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 Shew the external side of the ribs on the right side, and internal on the left side.

fg The inner side of the left scapula or shoulder-blade.

hikllmmnnopq The right scapula; *h* it's neck; *i* it's spine; *k* the coracoid apophysis, or epiphysis; *ll* it's inferior costa; *mm* it's superior costa; *nn* its basis; *o* fossa sub-spinalis; *p* fossa supra-spinalis; *q* a cartilaginous continuation of the scapula.

Bones in the right upper limb.

abcdefghikKlm The humerus or bone of the arm; *b* denotes a protuberance into which the teres minor is inserted; *cdefgh* the upper head; *cde* three protuberances which form two sinuses or grooves which are pretty deep and incrustated with a smooth cartilage; they serve to confine the heads of the biceps muscle from slipping sideways; but by their smooth cartilaginous incrustation they suffer them to slide easily up and down; *the heads of this muscle are united over the middle protuberance d and the place of their union is covered with fleshy fibres*: *h* the part of the head which is joined to the cavity of the scapula, covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust; *i* the external condyle of the lower head; *kK* the head covered with a smooth cartilage with which the radius is articulated; *K* the double articular eminence; *l* the anterior fossula or sinus that receives the upper head of the radius

when the cubit is bent as much as it can be; *m* the posterior sinus which receives the olecranon of the ulna when the cubit is extended as much as it can be.

nopqr The radius; *no* the upper head; *o* a protuberance into which the tendon of the biceps muscle of the arm and brachialis are inserted; *pqr* the lower head of this bone; *p* denotes a sinus or groove through which goes the tendon of the extensor carpi radialis; *q* a sinus through which goes the tendon of the extensor digitorum communis; *r* a sinus through which goes the tendon which is analagous to the tendon of the extensor minimi digiti.

sttuu The ulna; *s* the olecranon or elbow; *tt* the part which articulates with the humerus; *uu* the lower part, which is very small and in aged horses becomes one bone with the radius.

wxyz 2 3 The bones of the carpus; *w* os scaphoides or naviculare; *x* os lunare; *y* os cuneiforme; *z* os pisiforme or orbiculare: (the bone called trapezium, which articulates with the thumb is not in the horse; and the bone which lies next it called the trapezoid, cubical, or least of the multangular bones of the wrist, is not seen on this limb in this table; but on the left upper limb in this table is marked 1.) *2* os magnum or the great round-headed bone of the wrist; *3* the unciform or hook-like bone of the wrist.

4 5 6 7 The metacarpal bones in this animal called the shank-bones, of which that marked *4 5* is equal to two of the metacarpal bones joined together, viz. that of the middle finger, and that of the ring finger; *4* the upper head by which it articulates with the carpus; *5* the lower head, in this place incrustated with a smooth cartilage; *6 7* an imperfect metacarpal bone in the place of that in the human skeleton which belongs to the little finger; *6* the upper head by which it articulates with the unciform bone of the carpus; *7* the lower head, which is very small, and (the bones of the little finger being wanting) forms no articulation.

10 11 Two bones which are always to be found in this joint; such bones are called sesamoid bones in the human skeleton, and are frequently found in the first joints of the index and little finger, and in the joints of the thumb; they serve to throw the bending tendons farther from the centre of motion in this joint and form a proper groove for them to slide in.

12 13 A bone which is equal to the bones of the phalanges of the middle and ring finger in the human skeleton; in a horse this is called the great pastern.

14 15 The bone of the second phalanx of the fingers, or the little pastern or coronary bone.

16 The bone of the third phalanx, in a horse called the coffin bone.

17 A sesamoid bone lying over the posterior part of the articulation of the coffin bone with the coronary bone, or the two last phalanges of the fingers.

In the left upper limb.

cde The os humeri; *cde* three protuberances which form two sinuses or grooves which are pretty deep and incrustated with a smooth cartilage.

op the radius; *o* a protuberance in the upper head into which the biceps muscle of the arm and brachialis internus are inserted; *p* denotes a sinus or groove in the lower head in which the tendon of the extensor carpi radialis lies.

uu A small part of the ulna which in aged horses becomes one bone with the radius, but in young ones is joined to it by ligaments.

wxyz 1 2 The bones of the carpus; *w* os sphenoides or naviculare; *x* os lunare; *z* os pisiforme or orbiculare; 1 os trapezium; 2 os magnum, or the great round-headed bone of the wrist.

4 5 8 9 the shank or metacarpal bones; 4 5 is equal to the metacarpal bones of the middle and ring fingers joined together; 4 the head by which it articulates with the bones of the carpus; 5 the lower head incrustated with a smooth cartilage; 8 9 an imperfect metacarpal bone in the place of that which belongs to the fore-finger in the human skeleton; 8 the upper head by which it articulates with the trapezoid bone of the carpus; 9 the lower head which is very small, and the bones of the fore-finger being wanting it forms no articulation.

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 The three bones of the finger, or the great pastern; the little pastern or coronary bone and coffin bone with the three sesamoid bones which will all answer to the explanation on the right upper limb in this table.

In the pelvis.

abcdefgghhiiklll The right os innominatum or bason bone including three others; *abcd* the os ilium, hip, or flank bone; *b* the spine; *b* the anterior part of the spine; *c* the posterior part; *d* the protuberance from which arises the rectus muscle of the leg; *efgg* the os ischium, or hich bone; *e* the acute process; *f* the tubercle of the ischium; *gg* the posterior notch for the passage of the internal obturator muscle; *hii* the os pubis; *ii* the

spine or ridge of the os pubis; *k* the great foramen of the ischium and pubis; *lll* the external margin of the acetabulum.

aabccdfbhiikll The left os innominatum, which will answer to the explanation of the right os innominatum, with this difference only, that the left shews the external view and this the internal view.

In the lower limbs.

abccddeffghi The right femur or thigh bone; *a* the body or middle of this bone; *bccdde* the upper extremity, of which, *b* is the neck; *cc* the head incrustated with a smooth cartilage where it is jointed into the acetabulum; *dd* the great trochanter or spoke; *e* the less trochanter or spoke; *f* a very prominent part of the linea aspera, into which the external glutæus is inserted along with a part of the fascia lata; *g* a large fossa or notch, out of and from the borders of which the external head of the gemellus, and the plantaris muscles arise; *hi* the lower extremity; *b* the outer condyle of the lower head, which at *i* is covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust.

klmnopppp The left femur or thigh bone; *l* the less trochanter; *m* a roughness from which arises the internal head of the gemellus; *n* the inner condyle; *o* the outer condyle; *pppp* the smooth cartilaginous crust which covers the part of this lower head where it is jointed to the tibia and patella.

qqqrr The patellæ or knee-pan bones; *rr* that part which is covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust which forms part of the joint at the knee.

ss The inner simular cartilages which are interposed in the joints of the knees.

tt The outer simular cartilages in the joints of the knees.

uvwxyzvwxy The tibiæ or greater bones of the legs; *u* the upper head; *v* that part of the upper head which, belonging to the joint of the knee, is covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust; *w* a protuberance in which terminate the anterior ligaments which come from the patella and tie it to the tibia; *y* the lower head of the right tibia; *z* the lower head of the left tibia.

1 2 1 The fibulæ or small bones of the legs; 1 the upper head; 2 the lower extremity which ends here almost in a point.

3 4 5 4 5 6 The astragali or cockal bones; 4 5 the

part which forms the juncture with the bone of the leg covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust.

7 7 8 9 The calcanei or heel-bones; 8 the projecting part that sustains the astragalus; 9 the tubercle into which is inserted the tendon of the gemellus; and to which the tendon of the plantaris is attached by ligaments.

10 The cubical bone of the tarsus or ancle.

11 11 The navicular bones of the tarsus.

12 12 The middle cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

13 The less cuneiform bone of the tarsus.

N.B. What are called the great cuneiform bones of the tarsus in the human skeleton are (as well as the bones of the great toe) wanting in this animal.

14 15 16 17 14 15 16 18 19 The bones of the metatarsus or instep; 14 15 a bone which is equal to the metatarsal bones of the second and third little toes both together in the human skeleton; 14 the upper head which articulates with the three lower bones of the tarsus; 15 the lower head, in this place covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust, where it articulates with the upper head of the bone of the first phalanx or order of the small toes; 16 17 an imperfect metatarsal bone in the place of that which, in the human skeleton, belongs to the little toe; 16 the upper head, by which it articulates with the cubical bone of the tarsus; 17 the lower head which is very small, and (the bones of the little toe being wanting) forms no articulation; 18 19 an imperfect metatarsal bone in the place of that which, in the human skeleton, belongs to the first of the small toes; 18 the upper head by which it articulates with the less cuneiform bone of the tarsus; 19 the lower head which is very small, and (the bones of the first of the small toes being wanting) forms no articulation.

20 21 20 21 Bones which are always to be found in these joints, two in each, such are called sesamoid bones in the human skeleton; they serve, in this joint, to throw the bending tendons farther from the center of motion, and form a proper groove for them to slide in.

22 23 24 22 23 24 The bones which are in the places of the three phalanges, or orders of bones of the small toes in the human skeleton: with farriers the first are called the great pasterns, the second the little pasterns, or coronary bones, the third the coffin bones.

25 25 Sesamoid bones lying over the posterior parts of the articulations of the coffin bones, with the coronary bones.

The second Anatomical TABLE of the Skeleton of a HORSE explained.

In the Head.

Aaabbccddeeffgg **T**HE os frontis, or forehead bone divided into two by the continuation *A* of the sagittal or longitudinal future; *bb* the superciliar foramina, or holes transmitting each a small artery and nerve, out of the orbit, to the frontal muscles; *cc* futures which conjoin the frontal bone with the zygomatic or jugal processes of the temporal bones; *dd* futures common to the os frontis with the temporal bones, which are squamose parts of the coronal future; *ee* those parts of the coronal future which make a true future, and are common to the frontal bone with the parietal bones; *ff* futures common to the frontal and nasal bones; *gg* futures common to the frontal bone with the ossa unguis.

bbiikkll The vertical or parietal bones; *ii* the squamose or scale-like futures, which are formed by the conjunction of the parietal with the temporal bones; *kk* the lambdoide future formed by the conjunction of the parietal bones with the occipital bone; *l* the sagittal or longitudinal future, formed by the union of the two parietal bones.

mnn The occipital bone; *m* the large protuberance which is marked *l* in table the first, and which, in a horse, is called the nole bone; *nn* appendixes or additions to the lambdoid future formed by the union of the occipital bone with the temporal bones.

oooooppqrr The temporal bones; *oooo* the zygomatic or jugal processes of the temporal bones; *r* futures common to the zygomatic processes of the temporal bones with the ossa jugalia or cheek bones.

ssttuu The ossa nasi, or bones of the nose; betwixt *s* and *s* is a future common to the two nasal bones; *tt* futures common to the nasal bones with the ossa unguis; *uu* futures common to the nasal bones with the upper jaw bones.

wwxxyyzz The ossa unguis; *x* futures common to the ossa unguis with the ossa jugalia; *yy* futures common to the ossa unguis with the ossa maxillaria, or great bones of the upper jaw; *zz* small protuberances or roughnesses, from which arise the orbicular muscles of the eye-lids.

112233 The ossa jugalia, or cheek bones; *33* futures formed by the union of the cheek bones with the upper jaw bones.

44556677889 The ossa maxillaria, or great bones of the upper jaw; *55* the foramina, or holes of the channels, which pass along the bottoms of the orbits of the eyes; *66* parts of the upper jaw bones which belong to

the bottoms of the nostrils and arch of the palate; *77* *889* the anterior parts, which are joined to the posterior parts of these bones by futures marked *14* in table the first of the skeleton; *77* parts belonging to the bottoms of the nostrils and to the arch of the palate; *9* a future common to the upper jaw bones.

101112131415 The six dentes incisores, cutting teeth, or nippers, of the upper jaw.

16161818 Maxilla inferior, the lower mandible or jaw bone; *1818* the coronoid apophysis.

In the Spine.

aa The transverse processes of the atlas, or uppermost vertebra of the neck.

1d The transverse process of the fifth vertebra of the neck.

2bcddefg The sixth vertebra of the neck; *b* the anterior and lower part of the body of this vertebra, which receives the superior part of the body of the seventh vertebra; *c* the superior part of the body of this vertebra, which is received by the fourth vertebra; *dd* the transverse process; *e* the anterior oblique process which is peculiar to this vertebra, and marked *z* & in table the first, *f* the upper oblique process; *g* the lower oblique process.

3bcddefg The seventh or last vertebra of the neck; *3* the body; *b* the anterior protuberance of the body of this vertebra; *c* the head or upper part of the body of this vertebra, which articulates with the vertebra above it; *d* the transverse process; *f* the upper oblique process; *g* the lower oblique process.

bbhhikk &c. *ll* &c. The vertebrae of the back; *bbbb* the bodies; *i* the upper oblique process of the first vertebra of the back; those of the rest are not seen in this table; *kk* &c. the transverse processes; *ll* &c. the spinal processes.

1mnop The first vertebra of the loins; *m* the upper oblique process; *n* the lower oblique process; *p* the transverse process; *o* the spinal process.

The same explanation will do for all those of the loins.

qrrrr The os sacrum, or great bone of the spine; *q* the upper oblique process, by which it articulates with the lower oblique process of the lowest vertebra of the loins; *rrrr* the spinal processes.

ssss The bones of the tail.

In the Thorax and Shoulder-blades.

aaaaab The sternum, or breast bone, of which the

parts *aaaaa* are bony, the rest *b* is chiefly cartilaginous or ligamentous and connects the bony parts together.

C The ensiform cartilage.

1cde The first rib on the right side; *c* the head, by which it is articulated with the transverse process of the first or uppermost vertebra of the back; *d* the anterior or former part of the said head which is connected to the bodies of the seventh vertebra of the neck, and first of the back; *e* the cartilaginous end by which it is continued to the sternum.---This explanation will serve for the rest of the ribs on both sides, which are figured according to their order from the first or uppermost.

fgghiikkllmno, *fgbhkkp* the scapulae, or shoulder blades; *f* the neck; *g* the spine; *b* the coracoid or crow's-bill process; *ii* the inferior costa; *kk* the superior costa; *ll* the basis; *m* fossa sub-spinalis; *n* fossa supra-spinalis; *o* a cartilaginous continuation of the basis scapulae; *p* the internal and concave side of the left scapula.

In the Pelvis.

abcddeeeeff The innominate or basin bones, including three others; *abc* the os illium or flank bone; *b* the anterior part of it's spine; *c* the posterior part of it's spine; *dddd* part of the ischion or hich bone, seen betwixt the ribs; *eeee* part of the os pubis, seen also betwixt the ribs; *ff* the foramina or holes of these bones, seen likewise betwixt the ribs.

In the upper Limbs.

abcdefghiklmn, *abcdehiklmn* the humeri, or bones of the arm; *b* denotes a protuberance into which the teres minor is inserted; *cdefgh* the upper head; *cde* three protuberances which form two sinuses or grooves, which are incrustated with a smooth cartilage; they serve to confine the heads of the biceps muscle of the arm from slipping sideways, but suffer them easily to slide up and down; *b* that part of the head which is covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust, and articulates with the scapula; *i* the external condyle of the lower head; *kl* the lower head covered with a smooth cartilage with which the radius is articulated; *k* the round articular eminence; *l* the double articular eminence; *m* the anterior fossula or sinus that receives the upper head of the radius when the cubit is bent as much as it can be; *n* the internal condyle.

opq, *opqrr* The radii, or the radius of each arm; *o* a protuberance in the upper head, into which the biceps and

and brachialis are inserted; *p* denotes a sinus, or groove, in the lower head, through which goes the tendon of the extensor carpi radialis; *q* a sinus, through which goes the tendon of the extensor digitorum communis; *rr* a smooth cartilaginous incrustation of the lower head, where it articulates with the bones of the carpus.

ss The olecranon of the ulnæ.

wxy 1 2 3 1u 2u 3u wt xty The bones of the carpus; *wt* os scaphoides, or navicular; *t* the part which articulates with the radius, covered with a smooth cartilaginous incrustation; *xt* os lunare, or the lunar bone of the carpus, or wrist; *t* the part incrustated with a smooth cartilage by which it articulates with the radius; *y* the cuneiform or wedge-like bone of the carpus; *1u* the trapezoid, cubical, or least of the multangular bones of the carpus, at *u* incrustated with a smooth cartilage for it's articulation with the navicular bone of the carpus; *2u* os magnum, or the great round-headed bone of the wrist; *u* the part which articulates with the os magnum and os lunare, incrustated with a smooth cartilage; *3u* the unciform or hook-like bone of the wrist, at *u* incrustated with a smooth cartilage, by which it articulates with the lunar and cuneiform bones of the carpus: these cartilaginous incrustations do not appear in the left carpus, the joint being fully extended.

45678, 45689 The metacarpal bones, called, in the skeleton of a horse, the shank bones; *4 5* the shank bone which is equal to the metacarpal bone of the middle-finger, and that of the ring-finger both together; *4* the upper head; *5* the lower head, incrustated, in this place, with a smooth cartilage for it's articulation with the great pastern or first phalanx of the fingers; *6 7* an imperfect metacarpal bone, in the place of that which, in the human

skeleton, belongs to the little-finger; *6* the upper head by which it articulates with the unciform bone of the carpus; *7* the lower head which is very small, and (the bones of the little-finger being wanting) forms no articulation; *8 9* an imperfect metacarpal bone in the place of that which, in the human skeleton, belongs to the index or first finger; *8* the upper head, by which it articulates with the trapezoid bone of the carpus; *9* the lower head, which is very small, and (the bones of the first-finger being wanting) forms no articulation.

10 11 Sesamoid bones.

12 13, 12 13 Bones which are equal to the bones of the first phalanges of the middle and ring-fingers in the human skeleton: in a horse these are called the great pasterns.

14 15, 14 15 bones of the second phalanges; the little pasterns or coronary bones.

16 16 The bones of the third phalanges or coffin bones.

17 A sesamoid bone, lying over the posterior part of the articulation of the coronary bone with the coffin bone, or the two last phalanges.

In the lower Limbs.

abcde, aff The thigh bones; *a* the greater trochanter or spoke; *b* the less trochanter; *c* the protuberating part of the linea aspera, into which the external glutæus is inserted along with a part of the musculus fascia lata; *d* the outer condyle; *e* the inner condyle; *ff* the anterior part of the lower head of the right femur covered with a smooth cartilage for it's articulation with the patella, and it's internal-anterior and internal-lateral ligaments.

g, gg The patellæ or knee-pan bones.

h The outer semi-lunar cartilage in the joint of the knee.

iklm, im The tibiæ, or great bones of the legs; *kl* the upper head; *k* a protuberance, into which is fixed the anterior ligaments of the patella; *l* that part which belongs to the joint of the knee and is covered with a smooth cartilage; *m* the lower head, which articulates with the bones of the tarsus.

M The fibula.

nopp, nop The astragali, or cockal bones; *no* the part which forms the juncture with the bone of the leg, covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust.

qr The os calcis, or heel bone; *r* the projecting part that sustains the astragalus.

s The cuboid, or cubical bone of the tarsus.

tt The navicular bones of the tarsus.

uu The middle cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

w The small cuneiform bone of the tarsus.

xyz ☉, *xyz* ☉ The metatarsal, or instep bones; *xy* a bone which is equal to the metatarsal bones, of the second and third small toes both together in the human skeleton; *x* the upper head, which articulates with the three lower bones of the tarsus; *y* the lower head, which, in this place is incrustated with a smooth cartilage, and articulates with the upper head of the first phalanx or order of the small toes; *z* ☉ *z* ☉ the imperfect metatarsal bones.

1 1 The bones which are equal to the first phalanges of the second and third small toes, in the skeleton of a horse these are called the great pasterns.

2 2 The bones of the second phalanges, called in the horse the little pasterns or coronary bones.

3 3 The bones of the third phalanges, or coffin bones.

4 4 The sesamoid bones, lying over the posterior part of the articulation of the coronary bone with the coffin bone, or the two last phalanges.

The third Anatomical TABLE of the Skeleton of a HORSE explained.

In the Head.

A A **T** H A T part of the os frontis which helps to form the orbit of the eye.

abb The occipital bone, of which *abb* is that which, in the skeleton of a horse, is called the nole bone; *c* a future common to this bone with the os sphenoides.

def The temporal bone; *d* the zygomatic or jugal process; *e* a future common to the temporal bone with the os sphenoides; *f* the bony meatus or entrance of the ear.

ghb **GG** Offa palati; *g* the orbitary part; betwixt *g* and *A* is a future common to this bone with the orbitary part of the frontal bone; *bb* the portia palatina, or part which compleats the arch of the palate; betwixt *b* and *b* is a future formed by the union of these two bones.

ikllmmnn Os sphenoides; *ii* denote roughnesses into which the anterior recti muscles of the head are inserted; *mm* the pterygoid apophyses; *ln*, *ln* the large lateral processes of the multiform or sphenoidal bone.

pq Os jugale or cheek bone; betwixt *p* and *d* is a future common to this bone with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone; *q* a future common to this bone with the upper jaw bone.

rrstuw, *tw* The offa maxillaria, or great bones of the upper jaw; *rrst* the posterior part of this bone; *s* the jugal apophysis; *t* the apophysis palatina of the posterior part of this bone; betwixt *t* and *t* is a future formed by the union of these two bones; *uw* the anterior part of this bone; betwixt *r* and *u* is a future, formed by the union of the anterior with the posterior part of this bone; *w* a process belonging to the anterior part of this bone, which helps to form the arch of the palate.

xy Os vomer; *y* that part which forms the posterior part of the septum narium.

1 2 2 2 z z Os ethmoides; **1** the part which helps to form the orbit; **2** the labyrinth of the nostrils; **z** conchæ narium superiores, the upper turbinated, or spongy bone, or the upper shell of the nostrils.

☞☞ Conchæ narium inferiores, the lower turbinated or spongy bones, or the inferior spongy laminae of the nose.

3 3 3 Dentes molares, or grinding teeth of the upper jaw.

4 One of the canini of the upper jaw.

5 One of the dentes incisores, cutting teeth, or nippers of the upper jaw.

6 6 7 8 Maxilla inferior, or the lower mandible, or

jaw bone; **8** it's condyle or head, by which the mandible is articulated to the temporal bone.

9 Dentes incisores, the cutting teeth, or nippers of the lower jaw.

In the Spine.

abcde The atlas, or uppermost vertebra of the neck; *a* the protuberance, tubercle, or inequality on the posterior part of this vertebra, which seems to be in the place of a spinal apophysis; *bb* the transverse process; *c* the superior and posterior notch; *d* the transverse hole; *e* a large tubercle on the anterior part of this vertebra.

fghbhiikl The epistrophæus, or second vertebra of the neck; *f* the spinal process; at *gg* the spine is divided into two, and continued to the lower oblique processes; *bb* the lower oblique processes; *ii* the transverse processes; *k* the superior part of it's body, which is received by, and sustains the atlas; *l* the transverse hole.

kllmmnnp The third vertebra of the neck; *k* the spinal process; *ll* the upper oblique processes; *mm* the lower oblique processes; *nn* the transverse processes; *p* the internal side of the body of this vertebra --- This explanation will serve for those of the neck which are below this; only it is to be observed, that *o* marks the upper part of the body of the fifth vertebra, where it articulates with the fourth at *p*; *r* denotes the anterior oblique process of the sixth vertebra, and *qq* those parts of the oblique processes which are incrufted with smooth cartilages.

rr&c ss&ctt&c The vertebræ of the back; *rr&c* the spinal processes; *ss&c* the bodies; *tt&c* the ligaments interposed betwixt the bodies of the vertebræ, tying them to each other.

uu&c wwx&c yyyz&c The vertebræ of the loins; *uu&c* the spinal processes; *www* the bodies; *xx&c* the transverse processes; *yyy* the ligaments interposed betwixt the bodies of the vertebræ, tying them to each other; *zz&c* the openings betwixt the transverse processes through which the nerves come from the medulla spinalis.

1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 &c 5 5 5 5 The os sacrum, or great bone of the spine; **1 1 1 1 1 1** the rough part, composed of the transverse processes of this bone; **2 2 2 2 2** the spinal processes; **3 3 3 3 3** the anterior part, which, in a young horse, is divided into as many bodies as there are spines, betwixt which, in the parts **5 5 5 5**, are bony lines that were formerly ligaments.

6 6 &c 7 7 &c 8 8 &c 9 9 &c The bones of the coccyx or

tail; **6 6 &c** the transverse processes; **7 7 &c** the spinal processes; **8 8 &c** the bodies; **9 9 &c** the ligaments interposed betwixt the bodies of the bones of the tail.

In the Thorax and Shoulder-blades.

aa The sternum.

b The ensiform cartilage.

cc&c dd&c ee&c ff&c gg&c The ribs; *cc&c* the parts by which they articulate with the bodies of the vertebræ; *dd&c* the cartilages by which they are continued to the sternum, eight on each side; *ee&c* the external side of the ribs; *ff&c* the internal side of the ribs; *gg&c* the cartilages of the false ribs which are ten on each side.

hiikl The right scapula; *b* it's spine; *ii* it's basis; *k* a cartilaginous continuation of its basis; *l* it's fossa subspinalis.

mmno The internal side of the left scapula; *n* the coracoid apophysis; *o* a small part of its neck.

In the Pelvis.

abcdefgghbbhii, *Abcghbb* The innominate or bason bones, including three others; *abcd* the os illium on the right side; *bc* its spine; *d* a protuberance, from which arises the rectus muscle of the leg; *ef* the os ischium or hich bone; *e* the acute process; *f* the tubercle; *gg* the os pubis; *hhbb* the great foramen of the ischium and pubis; *ii* the external margin of the acetabulum.

In the upper Limbs.

abcd, **A** The humeri or bones of the arm; *ab* the upper head; *b* the part of the head which is joined to the cavity of the scapula, covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust; *c* a protuberance into which the teres minor is inserted; *d* the external condyle of the lower head; **A** a small part of the head of the right humerus.

efgg, *g* The ulnæ; *e* the olecranon; *f* the part which articulates with the humerus; *gg* the lower part of the ulna, which, in aged horses, becomes one bone with the radius.

biklmnop, *klmnop* the radii; *bi* the upper head of the radius; *klmno* the lower head; *k* a sinus, through which goes the tendon of the extensor minimi digiti in the human body; *m* the part which articulates with the os sphenoides, or naviculare, incrufted with a smooth cartilage; *n* the part which articulates with the os pisiforme or orbiculare, incrufted with a smooth cartilage; *o* a sinus which

which receives the os lunare when this joint is bent as much as it can be.

Ppqrstuvwxyz, Ppqrstuvwxyz The bones of the carpus; *P* os pisiforme or orbiculare; *pq* os sphenoides or naviculare; *p* the part covered with a smooth cartilage for it's articulation with the radius; *r* os lunare; *s* os cuneiforme; *tu* os trapezium; *t* the cartilaginous incrustation by which it articulates with the os sphenoides; *w* os magnum, or the great round-headed bone of the wrist; *w* the round head covered with a smooth cartilage for it's articulation with the os lunare; *yz* the unciform or hook-like bone of the wrist; *y* the smooth cartilaginous incrustation for it's articulation with the cuneiform or wedge-like bones of the wrist.

1 2 2 3 4 5 6 7, 1 3 4 5 6 7 The metacarpal bones; *1 2 2 3* a bone which is equal to the metacarpal bones of the middle and ring-fingers both together in the human skeleton; *1* the head, by which it articulates with the three lower bones of the carpus; *2 2 3* the lower head, incrustated with a smooth cartilage for it's articulation with the ossa sesamoidea; *4 5* an imperfect metacarpal bone in the place of that which, in the human skeleton, belongs to the fore-finger; *4* the upper head, which articulates with the os trapezium; *5* the lower head, which is very small, and (the bones of the fore-finger being wanting) forms no articulation; *6 7* an imperfect metacarpal bone in the place of that which, in the human skeleton, belongs to the little finger; *6* the upper head, by which it articulates with the hook-like bone of the carpus; *7* the lower head, which is very small, and (the bones of the little finger being wanting) forms no articulation.

8 9 8 9 Ossa sesamoidea, two bones which are always to be found in this joint; they serve to throw the bending tendons farther from the center of motion in this joint, and form a proper groove for them to slide in.

10 10 The bones of the first phalanges or order of bones in the fingers, in the horse called the great pasterns.

11 11 The bones of the second phalanges, called in the horse, the little pasterns or coronary bones.

12 12 The bones of the third phalanges, or the coffin bones.

13 13 Sesamoid bones, lying over the posterior parts of the articulations of the coffin bones with the coronary bones, or the two last phalanges of the fingers.

In the lower limbs.

abcddefghik, acddefghik Ossa femorum, or the thigh bones; *b* the head, incrustated with a smooth cartilage for its articulation with the acetabulum; *c* the less trochanter; *dd* the great trochanter; *e* a very prominent part of the linea aspera, into which the external glutæus is inserted along with part of the fascia lata; *f* a large fossa or notch, out of and from the borders of which, the external head of the gemellus and the plantaris muscles arise; *g* a roughness from which arises the internal head of the gemellus; *h* the outer condyle of the lower head, covered with a smooth cartilage; *ik* the inner condyle, at *i* incrustated with a smooth cartilage.

ll The patellæ, or knee-pan bones.

mm The outer semi-lunar cartilages, which are interposed in the joints of the knees.

nn The inner semi-lunar cartilages, which are interposed in the joints of the knees.

opqr, opqr The tibiæ, or great bones of the legs; *o p* the upper head; *r* the lower head.

st, st The fibulæ, or small bones of the legs; *s* the upper head; *t* the lower extremity which ends here almost in a point.

uvwxyz ☉ *1*, *uvwxyz* ☉ *1* The bones of the tarsus.

uw uw The calcanei, or heel bones.

xx xx The astragali, or cockal bones.

yy The cubical bones of the tarsus.

zz The navicular bones of the tarsus.

☉ ☉ The middle cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

1 1 The less cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

2 3 4 5 6 7, 2 3 4 5 6 7 The bones of the metatarsus, or instep; *2 3* a bone which is equal to the metatarsal bones of the second and third little toes, both together, in the human skeleton; *2* the upper head, which articulates with the three lower bones of the tarsus; *3* the lower head, covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust; *4 5* an imperfect metatarsal bone, in the place of that, in the human skeleton, which belongs to the first of the small toes; *4* the upper head, by which it articulates with the less cuneiform bone of the tarsus; *5* the lower head, which is very small, and (the bones of the first of the small toes being wanting) forms no articulation; *6 7* an imperfect metatarsal bone in the place of that which, in the human skeleton, belongs to the little toe; *6* the upper head, by which it articulates with the cubical bone of the tarsus; *7* the lower head, which is very small, and (the bones of the little toe being wanting) forms no articulation.

8 9 8 9 Ossa sesamoidea, they are bones which are always to be found in these joints, two in each, they serve to throw the bending tendons farther from the center of motion, and form a proper groove for them to slide in.

10 10 11 11 12 12 The bones which are in the places of the three phalanges or orders of bones in the human skeleton: with farriers the first are called the great pasterns; the second the little pasterns or coronary bones; and the third the coffin bones.

13 13 Sesamoid bones lying over the posterior parts of the articulations of the coffin bones, with the coronary bones.

The ANATOMY of the HORSE.

The first Anatomical TABLE of the Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Glands, and Cartilages of a HORSE explained.

In the Head.

AAa **E** P I C R A N I U S, or muscle of the scalp; **AA** the tendinous expansion that goes to the elevator of the upper lip and wing of the nose; **a** the fleshy part which runs over a part of the orbicular muscle of the eye-lid, and is inserted into the external skin.

bcd The orbicular muscle of the eye-lid; **e** the origin of the fibres from the ligament by which the conjunction of the eye-lids, in the great canthus, is tied to the nasal part of the os unguis.

fg The corrugator of the eye-brow; **f** it's origin; at **g** it is inserted into the skin.

hikllmno The elevator of the upper lip and corner of the mouth; **ik** its origin from the epicranium; **ll** that part which is expanded under the dilator of the nostril and mouth; **m** the part which runs over the dilator of the nostril and mouth, and is inserted into the corner of the mouth; **n** the place where it divides for the passage of the dilator of the nostril and mouth; at **o** it arises from the bone near the inner angle of the eye.

pq The lateral dilator of the nostril and upper lip.

rstuwx Zygomaticus; **t** it's insertion into the orbicularis of the mouth; **w** its origin from the orbicularis of the eye; this muscle, in action, pulls down the inferior part of the orbicular muscle of the eye, as well as raises the corner of the mouth (and the epicranium raises the superior part of it:) it is a very thin muscle.

zz&BC The orbicular muscle of the mouth; **B** fibres which intermix with the fibres of the nasal muscles of the upper lip; **C** fibres which run over the glands of the lip towards the insertion of the elevators of the chin.

1 2 The depressor of the lower lip.

3 4 Part of the latissimus colli, which at 4 is inserted into the lower jaw bone.

5 The elevators of the chin where they are inserted into the skin, the fibres of which are intermixed with the fat of the chin.

6 The anterior dilator of the nostril.

7 The tendon of the long nasal muscle of the upper lip.

8 Septum narium.

9 The vena angularis, which is a branch of the external-anterior jugular vein here protuberating; it runs to the great or internal angle of the orbit, sending branches on each side to the muscles and integuments; it sends out a branch through the lateral cartilages of the nose, which is distributed to the nares, and another, which runs down in a winding course to the upper lip.

10 A branch of the vena temporalis.

11 Arteria angularis.

12 Branches of the nervus maxillaris inferior, they are branches of the third branch of the fifth pair.

Muscles of the outer Ear.

abbcdee Retrahens; **cdee** the upper or anterior part of the retrahens seen through the origins; this part is inserted tendinous into the ear, a little below the insertion of its middle part; **bb** the middle part of the retrahens, inserted into the external ear in the middle of its convexity, about one third part of the way from the root of the ear to the tip; **a** the inferior or posterior part of the retrahens, coming from its origin under the middle part to be inserted into the posterior side of the convex part of the ear lower than the medius near the insertion of the lateral depressor **no**.

cdeedb The superior-anterior muscle through which is seen the origins; **ee** the place where it joins its fellow, having no origin from the bone; **d** its insertion into the cartilage; **b** a part of it which runs over the cartilage, and is inserted near **b** into the outer ear.

gi Muscles that run from the anterior cartilage **k**, to the external ear.

k The anterior cartilage of the outer ear.

l The lateral muscle of the anterior cartilage of the outer ear; it arises above the orbit of the eye, and is inserted into the anterior cartilage of the outer ear.

m A muscle arising under **l**, which is inserted at the inferior angle of the opening of the ear, anteriorly, with **i**.

no The lateral depressor of the outer ear, arising at **n**, from the quadratus colli it is inserted, close by the muscle **m**, into the lower angle of the opening of the ear posteriorly.

p The outer ear.

In the Neck.

3 4 **aabcd** Latissimus colli, or quadratus of the neck; **b** its origin from the sternum, a little below the top; **4** its insertion into the lower jaw bone; **c** a membranous part going over the jugular vein, from which the fleshy fibres of the lateral depressor of the ear arises; **dd** the edge by which it is attached to that part of the fascia of the superior part of the trapezius which runs over the external surface of the levator humeri proprius.

fgghiiklmn Levator humeri proprius; **g** that part which arises tendinous from the processus mastoideus; **h** the part which arises by thin fleshy fibres from the tendino-membranous part of the trapezius, or sends a membranous tendon to the ridge of the occiput; **l** the portion which lies under some of the part **fgghiik**, and arises from the transverse processes of the four uppermost vertebrae of the neck near their extremities; its origin is the same with the angularis called levator scapulae proprius in the human body; **m** the end near its insertion into the humerus between the biceps and brachialis internus. The part **lm** may be called levator humeri proprius; the part **fgghiik** musculus ad levatorem accessoris, being a distinct muscle till it comes to be joined or inserted into the levator humeri proprius, just below the opening where the nerve comes out marked 6.

opqrrrstuwx The upper part of the trapezius; **op** the origin of the fleshy part; **p** the thickest part; **qq** a part which, in this subject, is thin, but fleshy; the fleshy fibres are inclosed betwixt two fasciae; the external fascia runs over the levator humeri proprius, and is attached to the edge of the quadratus colli, it sends off a great number of small white tendinous threads which run across or intersect the fibres of the levator humeri proprius, and firmly adhere to it; the internal fascia goes on

on the internal surface of the levator humeri proprius; *rr* in this line the carnos fibres end, but are covered, in this subject, by some of the fibres of the membrana carnos; *s* a tendinous part; *t* a thin tendinous part, under which may be seen part of the serratus major anticus; *u* the beginning of the tendon of the carnos fibres marked *ii* of the levator humeri proprius; or a continuation of the tendon of the trapezius; *xxx* the origin of the trapezius from the Ligament of the neck.---The fleshy fibres of this muscle run in the same direction, and are joined in with the levator humeri proprius, it is inserted along with part of the levator humeri into the fascia, which covers the extending muscles on the cubit, and into the tendinous surface of the infra spinatus.

yyz ☉ The inferior part of the trapezius; *yy* the origin; ☉ its insertion; from *z* to *y* it is attached to the latissimus dorsi by white threads of tendinous fibres, which intersect the tendinous and carnos fibres both of it and the latissimus dorsi, and firmly adhere to both; these tendinous threads run from the continuation of the ligamentum colli towards this lower angle of the muscle, so that it makes a sort of double tendon for the trapezius to lie in at *z*.

cddv The jugular vein protuberating.

Upon the neck are seen branches of the cervical nerves, veins, and arteries, which go to the integuments.

In the Shoulder and Trunk.

abcddeefggghiiikllmnnoooooooooppqrs Membrana carnos; *a* the thickest fleshy part; *b* the thick fleshy parts running upon the extensors of the cubit, becomes tendinous at *c*, and goes to be inserted with the latissimus dorsi and teres major into the humerus; *dd* some of the thick fleshy part going over the muscles of the cubit and tending towards the cubit, forms the membranous tendon *q*, under which may be seen some branches of nerves and blood-vessels which are dispersed in the fleshy pannicle; *ee* the posterior and inferior beginning of the fleshy fibres which arise rather thin but increase in thickness gradually as they advance towards the part *a*; *f* a fleshy part which runs into the duplicature of this membrane, ☉ *c*. as it goes towards the thigh; at *gg* it is fleshy, but little more than a membrane, being very thin; *h* a membranous part which runs over the penis; *iiii* the tendino-membranous part which runs over the loins, part of the back, and part of the abdomen; *k* the membranous part which helps to form the duplicature; *ll* a feint appearance of the outline of the latissimus dorsi; the part *m* is about as thick as the part *n* and the latissimus dorsi both together; *oooooooo* the part where the carnos fibres of

the superior portion of this muscle, or fleshy pannicle, begin to arise, which are but very thin, and all tend towards the cubit, some of which disappear at, or are inserted into the membranous tendon *q* and appear again at or arise from the same at *pp*, then running towards the muscles on the cubit become a meer membrane as they pass over the juncture of the elbow, and are so spread over the muscles, ☉ *c*. below, adhering, in some places, to the edges of the tendons, and in others, to the edges of the ligaments which bind down the muscles to keep them in their proper situations.

ttuwxy Pectoralis; *tt* its origin from the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, this part is inserted into the head of the os humeri internally; *x* a part arising from about two thirds of the inferior part of the sternum, which ends in a fascia descending down the muscle, on the inside the cubit; *yy* the part arising from the superior part of the sternum, for about one third of its length, and running in a transverse direction over the inferior part, it is inserted along with the levator humeri proprius, by a flat membranous tendon, into the humerus, betwixt the biceps and brachialis internus.

z A large vein which branches in the fleshy part of the membrana-carnos.

The blood-vessels and nerves marked on the thorax are those distributed to the integuments which are taken off, the nerves come from the nervi dorsales or costales and nervi lumbares, the arteries from the arteriae intercostales inferiores, and the arteriae lumbares, and the veins from the venae intercostales and venae lumbares.

☉ The tail.

Muscles, &c. in the upper Limb or Extremity, as they appear under the Membrana-carnos, with Remarks where it is principally attached.

abb Extensor carpi-radialis; *a* the fleshy part; *b* the tendon, the lower part of which runs under the tendon of the muscle *cc*, which is analagous to the extensors of the thumb, and under a ligament common to it and the extensor communis digitorum *tte*.

deefgh Extensor ulnaris & digitorum communis; *d* the fleshy part shewing itself under the membrane *ee*; *fg* the tendon which goes under the ligament at *e*, and giving a slip *f* to the tendon *ii* of the extensor, analagous to the extensor minimi digiti; *h* the tendon, sending fibres laterally over the ligament *m*.

iii Extensor minimi digiti, to which the carnos membrane is attached at *ik*, and sends tendinous fibres over it in the direction as marked.

n The bone, which is an imperfect metacarpal bone, to which this membrane is attached.

o A sort of spongy, fatty substance, probably a production of the membrana adiposa, lying over the protuberating part of this joint to preserve the bending tendons from bruises when this part touches the ground, &c.

pq Flexor carpi ulnaris; at *p* the fleshy fibres appear under the membrane, and also under its own tendinous surface; *q* tendinous fibres going off from this muscle to intermix with the ligaments of this articulation.

Rr Flexor digitorum profundus; *R* the fleshy part appearing under the tendinous surface of this muscle as well as the carnos membrane.

s The tendon of the sublimis.

Ttt The inter-muscular ligament to the part of which the carnos membrane has some adhesion.

u Marks the ligaments arising at *u* from the orbicular bone and running obliquely downwards and forwards.

ww Ligamentous fibres which come from the inside of the radius and run over the bending tendons to be inserted into the bone *n*, and join in with the carnos membrane.

xx Vena plantaris externa.

y Nervus plantaris externus.

z A small nerve coming from under the ligaments on the other side the carpus, and descending in an oblique manner to join the nervus plantaris externus.

The carnos membrane joins in with the membranous expansion which is sent down the cubit by part of the pectoralis, and with other membranous productions from the ligaments, forms a sort of ligament, inclosing the tendons of the extending muscles, and confines them in their proper places. This ligament is inserted into the upper part of the first bone of the finger.

The ligament arising at *u* runs down to join the tendon *i* a little below *f*, running over the tendon *i* till it comes to its insertion near the edge of that tendon next the tendon *f*; the part *ufw* sends the principal part under the tendon *efg* to be inserted into the metacarpal bone at *b*, the part which runs over that tendon, or those tendons, joins in with the membranous production of the pectoral muscle and carnos membrane.

☉ The hoof.

In the lower or posterior Limb.

abcdefghiklmnopqrstuvwxy ☉ Fascia lata, and musculus faciae latae, with the membrana carnos, and expansions of the muscles; *a* the part which is a continuation of the tendon of the latissimus dorsi, which arises free from the muscle glutæus medius, which lies under it;

E

b the

b the origin of the musculus fasciæ latæ from the spine of the illium.

c The anterior fleshy part; *d* the posterior fleshy part; *e* the tendon.

f The part under which the glutæus externus lies and from which it has a fleshy origin; this part is much thicker or stronger than the part *a*.

ghi The part under which the biceps tibiæ lies; this muscle in it's superior part, arises from the fascia lata.

k The semi-tendinosus lying under the said fascia, from which it also arises in the superior part.

K The patella with it's external lateral ligament which binds it to the os femoris, and it's inferior anterior ligament, which binds it to the tibia, protuberating under the fasciæ.

l The extensor longus digitorum; *m* peroneus; *n* flexor digitorum pedis; *o* Gemellus.

p Tendons formed by these fasciæ and expansions to join in with the extensors of the tarsus.

q Nerves expanded upon these fasciæ, or sent off to the external parts, as the adipose membrane and cutis. They are branches of the sciatic nerve.

r A sort of tendon formed by the sesfasciæ, &c. which may probably assist the extensor digitorum when the tarsus is extended.

s The tendon of the extensor digiti.

t The tendons of the flexors.

u The interosseus, &c.

ww Veins arising from under the hoof, called venæ plantares, they run into the vena tibiæ posterior.

x Nervus plantaris externus.

y A ligament sent off by the interosseus, &c. and the capsula of the fetlock joint to join and bind down the tendon of the extensor digitorum pedis.

About *z* these fasciæ have an attachment as they pass over the tendon and ligaments.

☉ A sort of spongy, fatty substance, probably a production of the membrana adiposa, lying over the protuberating part of this joint to preserve the bending tendons from bruises when the fetlock touches the ground.

The fascial membrano-tendinous expansions, &c. cover all these muscles, ligaments, blood-vessels, nerves, &c. forming a pretty strong coat over them; the muscles, &c. only making their appearance by protuberating under them, which they will do even when they are covered by the external skin.

A The hoof.

Muscles, &c. protuberating under the membrana carnosæ in the left upper limb, viz. on the cubit, carpus, metacarpus and extremity of the limb.

ab Extensor carpi radialis; *a* the fleshy part; *b* the tendon.

c The tendon of the muscle which is analogous to the extensor of the thumb.

d Biceps cubiti.

e Pectoralis.

f Flexor digitorum.

g Flexor carpi radialis.

h Sublimis.

i Profundus.

k The tendon of the extensor ulnaris & digitorum communis.

l A sort of spongy, fatty substance, probably a production of the membrana adiposa.

m vena cephalica.

n Vena plantaris interna.

o Nervus plantaris internus.

p Interosseus, &c.

q A ligament coming from the interosseus and inserted into the extending tendon.

r The hoof.

Muscles, &c. in the internal View of the left lower Limb, as they appear through or protuberate under the fascias which cover them.

a The fleshy part of the tibialis anticus.

b The fleshy part of the sartorius.

c The tendon of the extensor digitorum pedis.

d A ligament coming from the interosseus, and joining with the tendon of the extensor digitorum pedis.

e The interosseus, &c. arising from the upper part of the metatarsal bones and some of the tarsal bones, and is inserted into the sesamoid bones, and first bone of the toe on each side, and sends off the part *d* to the tendon of the extensor digitorum pedis.

ff The tendon of the plantaris.

g A tendon formed by the semi-tendinosus, biceps cruris, &c. to go to the heel.

Between *fg* and *h* are formed, by the expansions of the muscles on the inside of the thigh, two or three flat tendons like those marked *p* on the external side of the leg in this table.

The direction of the tendinous fibres of the fascia are here marked as they run over the inside of the leg, &c. about *h* they are pretty strong (under which the vena saphæna is scarcely discernable) forming a strong tendinous fascia, which joins in with the tendon of the extensor digitorum pedis at *k*.

l A sort of fatty, spongy, glandular substance, lying immediately under the skin, probably a production of the membrana adiposa lying over the protuberating part of this joint to preserve the bending tendons from bruises when the fetlock touches the ground.

m Vena saphæna.

n Branches of the vena saphæna.

o Vena plantaris interna, or a continuation of the vena saphæna.

p Nervus plantaris internus.

q A branch of the nervus cruralis.

r The hoof.

The

The second Anatomical TABLE of the Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Glands, and Cartilages of a HORSE explained.

In the Head.

abcd **T**HE lateral dilator of the nostril and upper lip, *bc* it's insertion into the upper lip and nostril; *d* it's origin.

f The anterior dilator of the nostril.

ghik The orbicular muscle of the mouth; *g* the part belonging to the lower lip; *h* the corner of the mouth; *i* the part belonging to the upper lip; *k* fibres which tend upwards to the insertion of the nasal muscles of the upper lip.

lmno The long nasal muscle of the upper lip; *lmn* the fleshy part; *m* it's origin; at *n* the tendon begins; *o* the tendon.

ppq The masseter.

r 8 8 Buccinator.

st The broad ligaments of the eye-lids, which are membranous elongations formed by the union of the periostium of the orbits, and pericranium along both edges of each orbit.

uuw The ciliaris muscle; *w* it's origin.

xy A muscle belonging, in part, to the alæ narium *z*, but chiefly to the concha narium inferior; *x* its insertion into the alæ narium; *y* it's origin, by a small tendon from the bone along the nasal muscle of the upper lip; below *x* it passes under the alæ narium to the inside of the nostril, and is there inserted into the concha narium inferior.

z Alæ narium.

♂ Septum narium.

2 2 3 The temporal muscle; 3 it's insertion into the coronary process of the under jaw bone.

4 4 Muscular fibres which extend and draw outwards the pituitary membrane 5.

5 Membrana pituitaria.

6 7 7 A muscle called caninus, or elevator of the corner of the mouth, arising from the upper jaw bone under the muscle *xy*, and inserted at 7 7 into the buccinator.

9 10 The depressor of the lower lip; it arises along with the buccinator, and is almost divided into two muscles, one superior, the other inferior, for the passage of nerves and blood-vessels to the lower lip; the superior arises tendinous and is inserted fleshy into the lower lip laterally; the inferior arises fleshy, and is inserted tendinous nearer the middle of the lower lip.

12 The elevator of the chin.

13 A nerve going to the alæ narium.

14 Vena angularis which is a branch of the vena jugularis externa anterior.

15 Arteria angularis.

16 A branch of the vena temporalis.

17 17 Two valves, in a branch of the jugular vein.

18 Branches of the nervus maxillaris inferior. They are branches of the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

19 The salivary duct.

20 The anterior cartilage of the outer ear.

21 The outer ear.

22 23 A muscle arising from the anterior cartilage at 22, and inserted at 23 into the outer ear.

24 A muscle which arises by two fleshy heads from the internal surface of the anterior cartilage, and is inserted into the lower convex part of the external ear near the root, nearer the posterior edge than the anterior. It assists the posterior part of the retrahens in action.

25 A muscle which is a sort of antagonist to that marked 24, it arises from the ridge of the occiput under the retrahens, and is inserted into the ear at 25. It helps to turn the opening of the ear forwards.

26 26 26 *c* The parotid gland.

In the Neck.

abc Sterno mastoidæus, or sterno maxillaris; it arises from the top of the sternum at *b*, and is inserted by a flat tendon into the lower jaw bone, under the parotid gland at, or near, *c*, is likewise inserted into the root of the processus mastoidæus by a flat tendon.

d The spongy, fatty substance of the mane cut directly down the middle, and the left side remaining on to shew it's thickness.

e Ligamentum colli.

ff Caracohyoidæus; it arises from the upper and internal side of the humerus, betwixt the insertions of the subscapularis and teres major by a flat membranous tendon; it begins to be fleshy as it comes from under the serratus minor anticus, and is inserted into the os hyoides.

g Sternohyoidæus.

hi Transversalis; *h* the tendinous part; *i* a fleshy part.

kl The tendon of the trachelomastoidæus; *l* a fascia or membranous part.

mn Rectus internus major capitis; *m* it's lowest origin

from the transverse process of the fourth vertebra of the neck, and the part *p* of the longus colli, which origin is sometimes continued down almost as low as the lower part of the transverse process of the fifth.

oooo Inter-transversales minores colli; they run from the transverse process of one vertebra to the transverse process of the next to it.

pq Longus colli.

rstuw Splenius; *r* the part coming from the origin of this muscle, which is from the expansion common to it, and the serratus minor posticus, &c. It arises tendinous from the ligamentum colli under the rhomboides, and fleshy about the superior part of the neck.

At *s* it is inserted into, or attached to the transversalis; at *t* to the tendon of the trachelomastoidæus; *u* the part which goes to be inserted into the occiput. It is also inserted into the transverse processes of the fifth, fourth, and third vertebrae of the neck, by flat, strong tendons which run on the internal side of the muscle: it is externally fleshy within a minute or two of these insertions.

x Sternothyroidæus.

y Hyothyroidæus.

z Cricothyroidæus.

♂ The lower constrictor of the pharynx.

1 1 Vena jugularis communis.

2 Vena jugularis externa anterior.

3 Vena jugularis externa, posterior, or superior.

4 Part of the carotid artery, or carotis communis.

5 Glandulae claviculares, or axillares (in this animal, as there are no clavicles) or cervicales inferiores or thoracicae superiores lymphaticae. They are lymphatic glands.

6 6 6 6, Branches of the cervical nerves accompanied with arteries which are distributed to the musculus levator humeri proprius, &c. and integuments.

7 Branches of the cervical arteries and veins coming out of the splenius to go to the trapezius and integuments.

Muscles in the Neck and Trunk, which are inserted into the Scapula.

aab Rhomboides; *aa* the origin from the ligamentum colli: it has another origin from the superior spines of the vertebrae of the back: *b* it's insertion, or the part going to be inserted into the scapula.

F

cdef Serratus

cdef Serratus minor anticus; *cd* the fleshy part arising near *c* from the sternum, and part of the first rib, and from the cartilaginous endings of the second, third, and fourth ribs, near their joining to the sternum; and is inserted into the superior costa near the basis scapulæ and tendinous surface of the supra-spinatus; and is connected to the teres minor by the fascia *ef* which is sent from this muscle over the infra-spinatus scapulæ and supra-spinatus scapulæ to its outer edge.

It's flat tendon may be separated some part of the way to the basis and spine of the scapula from the tendinous surface of the supra-spinatus scapulæ.

ghiklop Serratus major anticus; *g* part of it's insertion on the external part of the scapula; the rest of it's insertion possesses about one half of the internal part of the scapula; *h* the part which arises from the transverse process of the third vertebra of the neck; *i* that from the fourth; *k* that from the fifth; *l* that from the sixth; *o* it's origin from the seventh rib; *p* from the eighth.

This muscle arises from the six superior ribs, also within about five minutes of the cartilages. It does not adhere to the intercostals as it passes over them; but at the extremity of it's origin sends off a membranous tendon over the intercostals, towards the sternum: it arises all the way, from it's first beginning, from the external surface of the ribs up to the insertion of the tendons of the sacro lumbalis.

Muscles, &c. inserted into the humerus and cubit.

1 1 2 3 4 5 5 6 Pectoralis; *1 1* it's origin from the linea alba abdomenis; *1 2* it's origin from the lower part of the sternum; *3* it's origin from the superior part of the sternum; the part *3 4*, which is the superior part of this muscle, sends a flat membranous tendon in betwixt the biceps and levator humeri proprius, to which it is joined before it's insertion into the humerus; *5 5 6* the flat tendon cut off at *5 5*; the external part below this runs down the cubit.

abcdef Supra-spinatus scapulæ; it continues it's origin from the scapula from *a* to about *b*, and is inserted at *c* into the head of the os humeri, and capsular ligament on the outside of the origin of the biceps cubiti; and by the other half into the head and capsular ligament of the os humeri, or the inside of the origin of the biceps cubiti; the lower part is covered by a tendinous fascia which runs from the supra-spinatus to the serratus minor anticus, and binds that muscle in it's place; it is pretty strong at *d*, but stronger at *c*, below the protuberating part of the hume-

rus; at *ef* a fascia runs over this muscle from the serratus minor anticus to the teres minor.

biklmn Infra-spinatus scapulæ; from *b* to *i* are marked traces of the superior part of the trapezius's insertion on the surface of this muscle, it is attached to it at *i*, but strongly inserted into it near *b*; *bk* marks the insertion of the superior part of the trapezius upon this muscle; *l* the beginning of it's origin from the dorsum scapulæ, and the cartilage on the border of that bone; *ikm* marks of the inferior outline of this muscle, where it is bounded by the teres minor, but not easily distinguished, by reason of the tendinous surface by which they are both covered and attached together; *n* it's strongest tendon, by which it is strongly inserted into the protuberating part of the humerus under the tendinous expansion which goes from the teres minor to the lesser anterior saw muscle.

The lines upon this muscle mark the direction of some of the principal fibres of the tendinous covering.

opqq Teres minor; *o* it's origin along with the triceps cubiti; *p* it's insertion into the fascia arising from the humerus; *q q* it's insertion into the humerus; from *q* to *k* it sends off a fascia that connects it to the serratus minor anticus. The outline is much obscured by the fascia or tendinous covering of part of this muscle and the infra-spinatus with the supra-spinatus, which connects them. *kp* Marks the cutting off of the membranous tendon of the superior part of the trapezius, as *bk* marks it upon the infra-spinatus.

rrsttuw Latissimus dorsi; *rrstt* it's flat tendon; *rr* it's origin from the spinal processes of the back; at *rs* this tendon is cut away from it's attachment to the fascia lata; and at *rI* it is entirely cut away to uncover the glutæi; *ttuw* the fleshy part; *tt* the origin of the carnosus fibres.

r,ru Mark the traces of the inferior part of the trapezius inclosed betwixt the tendon of this muscle, and a tendinous fascia which covers them both together; the said fascia being cut off at *ru* and left on the latissimus dorsi leaves the marks of the trapezius very plain; *tuu* shews the direction of the fibres of the tendinous fascia which connects this part of the muscle to the triceps cubiti: these fibres run over the infra-spinatus towards the insertion of the trapezius *bk*; *w* the fleshy part going to be inserted into the humerus; *sI* the aponeurosis which runs towards the obliquus descendens, and seems to be lost upon it, degenerating into a membrane.

In the Trunk.

IIIIKKKLM Obliquus externus, or descendens abdomenis; *IIII* the place where the thickest carnosus part ceases to arise from the ribs and begins to run over them

without adhering to them or the intercostals; *KKK* the ending or insertion of the carnosus part into the tendinous part; *L* the linea alba or strong, broad aponeurosis, formed by this and the internal oblique muscle; it is like a broad, strong ligament, much resembling that of the neck, forming a sort of rugæ which appear on it's external surface, running from above downwards: it has a communication with the serratus major anticus by an aponeurosis, which arises from that muscle; it's first or superior origin is from the fifth rib, it arises tendinous from the back part of the insertions of the indentations of the saw muscle into the ribs, and, at it's origin receives the insertion of the lower part of the indentations of the saw muscle; it arises from the posterior or inferior labeum or edge of the eighth rib, near all the way from *I* to the insertion of one of the indentations of the superior, or lesser, posterior serratus; from the posterior labeum of the ninth, almost as high as where an indentation of the lesser serratus posterior is inserted in the superior or anterior labeum of the same rib; it also arises from the tenth; and, in this subject, opposite to the insertion of the serratus minor posticus, it arises from all the ribs below that from the part where the indentations of the serratus major posticus are inserted, or a little higher than that more externally, which is the case generally with the three or four last digitations, but most as they are the lowest and runs over the indentations of the saw muscle; these digitations continue their origin from the ribs all the way down to the part marked *IIIII* and unite with the intercostal muscles in their passage; this muscle has a communication with the latissimus dorsi by an aponeurosis, which is sent over it by that muscle; *Ir* marks the cutting away of the tendon of the latissimus dorsi to uncover the glutæi, &c. it is inserted into the os illium and os pubis and to it's fellow by the linea alba.

The blood-vessels and nerves which are marked on the thorax are those which were distributed to the parts taken off as the membrana-carnasa, &c. and integuments; the nerves come from the nervi dorales or costales and nervi lumbares; the arteries from the arteriæ inter-costales inferiores and arteriæ lumbares; the veins from the venæ intercostales and venæ lumbares.

In the right upper Limb.

NOP Triceps brachii; *N* the head, which is called extensor longus major; *O* the short head of the triceps, called the extensor brevis; *P* the head called brachialis extensor longus minor. The short head *O* arises from the humerus, the other two from the scapula; it's insertion is into the ancon.

QRS Biceps brachii, or caraco radialis; *Q* the belly of

of the short head; R the belly of the long head; S the fascia of this muscle, which is sent down upon the muscles on the cubit.

aAbcdeegh A fascia or strong membranous production lying over the extending muscles on the cubit; *a* A it's origin from the edge of the triceps from the levator humeri proprius, and from the two protuberating parts of the humerus, betwixt which it is extended like a strong ligament, and gives origin to some of the fleshy fibres of the extensor carpi radialis; it is inserted into the radius at *bcb*; at *bb* into the ligament, and being expanded over all the extending muscles which lie on the cubit, is inserted into the internal side of that bone, all along the bounds of the bending muscles on that side; there lies under it the extensor carpi radialis, of which *d* is the fleshy part; *ee* *f* the tendon; *bc* extensor digitorum communis; *g* what is analogous to the extensors of the thumb.

This fascia is attached to the upper edge of the extensor digitorum communis, and may, perhaps, be properly called a flat tendon, arising common to this muscle, and the extensor carpi radialis, and sending an expansion not only over but also under them, and being attached to the bone on each side down to the carpus, and also to the ligaments that bind down the tendons, running over the carpus, it makes a continued case for them from their originations down to the carpus, confining them steady in their proper places. It communicates with the fascia of the biceps muscle, and with it is inserted into the tendon of the extensor carpi radialis.

f The tendon of the extensor carpi radialis inserted into the metacarpal bone.

i The tendon of the extensor digitorum communis going to its insertion into the coffin bone.

mnooPpqrst An expansion arising at *oo* from the articulating ligament, and at *n* from the olecranon: it receives an addition from the longus minor, and internal protuberance of the humerus, and expansion of the biceps muscle, then descends over the bending muscle down to the ligaments on the carpus, to which it is attached, as well as to the bones of the cubit on each side of the bounds of the bending muscles; the different directions of it's fibres being marked as at *q*, *r*, &c. and it's insertion into the bone on the external side as at *Pmb*; it then runs into the ligaments. It gives rise to fleshy fibres of the muscle *m*, which is analogous to the extensor minimi digiti, all the way from the out-line *qmb* to the bone where the expansion is inserted. It has a strong insertion at *P* into that protuberating bone of the carpus called the

os pisiforme or orbiculare, and another betwixt the tendons *ss* of the flexor carpi ulnaris, besides it's conjunction with the ligaments on the carpus to which it is a considerable addition; *t* a part of the expansion which appears like a number of small tendons.

At *z* a ligament arises which joins the tendon *m* near *mw*, and goes along with it to be inserted into the great pastern.

A slender ligament arises about *P* which covers the tendon *m* and then runs betwixt it and the tendon *i* to be inserted into the upper and anterior part of the great pastern.

bbPpuwxyz Ligaments which bind down the tendons lying upon the carpus.

16 hbyyu A ligament whose fibres run in a transverse direction over the anterior part of the carpus to which the carnosus membrane adheres at *u*; at *16* the ligament *hbyy* *16* adheres to the bursal ligament; *xw* the insertions of the articular ligament; betwixt *c* and *b* is a ligament proper to the extensor digitorum communis, inserted at two protuberating parts of the radius, one on each side the channel in which the tendon lies; *pzw* a ligament, the fibres of which run in the upper part transverse, in the lower rather obliquely downwards, it lies on the lateral or external part of the carpus, it was covered in table the first by the production of the membrana carnosae, and pectoralis, but rather the membrana carnosae, as it lies on the external part.

12 A ligament arising at *1* and inserted at *2w*; it helps to bind down the projecting bone of the carpus, and serves as a stay to it when the flexor carpi ulnaris is in action: there is a large vein protuberating under it.

3 A ligament which helps to bind down the tendons of the sublimis and profundus.

4 The tendon of the profundus.

5 The tendon of the sublimis.

6 A vein arising from under the hoof called vena plantaris externa.

7 Nervus plantaris externus.

9 An articular ligament.

10 A ligament sent from the interosseus and inserted into the tendon of the extensor digitorum communis, which it binds down.

11 12 The horny part of the hoof; *11* the superior part; *12* the sole, or inferior part going under the coffin bone.

13 A substance resembling the villous surface of a mushroom arising from the coffin bone, received by the like arising from the hoof, which it mutually receives.

In the right lower Limb.

abccdddDefggghikl Musculus fascia lata; *a* it's origin from the ilium; *b* it's anterior fleshy belly; *D* the posterior fleshy belly, over which the fascia lata sends a strong membrane, as well as under, so that it is received or contained in a duplicature of the fascia lata; the fibres *dddDc* arising from the superior or external fascia, and descending to be inserted into the inferior on it's external side; the part *abc* arises from the spine of the os ilium internally tendinous; fleshy fibres arising from that flat internal tendon, and descending to be inserted chiefly into the inside of the fascia in the angle *cdgg*; the fleshy part in the superior angle *d* being thickest it gradually diminishes till it is lost in the line *gg*; the dark colour of the fleshy fibres makes some appearance in this angle though the fascia is very strong, but not near so much as the part *abg* because the covering of that is little more than a common membrane; the line *ae* marks the place where the fascia lata is cut off before it passes betwixt this muscle and the glutæus externus to be inserted into the anterior costa of the os ilium; *de* marks the place where the production of the fascia lata, which is sent over this muscle, is cut off; and *ddd* the place where it joins to the broad tendon of this muscle in which place it is cut off; *ef* shews the place where the fascia lata is cut from it's conjunction with what may be called the broad tendon of this muscle; *fg* marks the place where the fascia lata ceases to adhere to the tendon of this muscle, in order to pass down over the leg and foot; at *b* the tendinous surface of the rectus cruris makes it's appearance through the tendon of this muscle; *ik* shews the tendon or ligament which binds the patella to the tibia protuberating; *l* the ligament which binds the patella to the external protuberance of the os femoris.

This muscle is inserted, by a strong tendon, into the tibia at *i*, adhering to the tendon of the anterior and middle part of the biceps muscle in it's way; it's adhesion is all the way from *i* to the superior *4* where it has a little insertion into the patella.

mnoop Glutæus externus; *m* a fleshy origin from the ligament which runs betwixt the spinal and transverse processes of the os sacrum; *mn* the place where the fascia lata is cut off from the production which it sends under this muscle, or from it's attachment to the tendinous surface of the internal part of this muscle, which arises from the ligament running betwixt the os sacrum and ischium; and which receives first the insertion of those fleshy fibres which arise betwixt it and the ends of the spinal processes of the os sacrum from the same ligament, and then the

G fibres

fibres *mnoo*, which arise from the fascia lata and descend obliquely inwards and downwards to be inserted into it; *oo* the place where this muscle ceases to arise from the fascia lata and goes to be inserted at *p* into the lateral protuberance of the thigh bone; it sends off a fascia over the posterior part of the thigh bone, which runs in a transverse direction, and into which the pyramidalis is inserted, or joins in with it before it's insertion into the superior or rather posterior part of this protuberance.

qQrst Glutæus medius; *qrs* it's origin from the tendinous surface of the sacro lumbalis; *s* it's origin from the ilium; *qQrs* the part which is covered by it's own proper membrane, and does not adhere to the tendon of the latissimus dorsi, &c. nor fascia lata; *qQt* the part which receives fleshy fibres from the fascia lata, going under the glutæus externus to be inserted into the great trochanter.

iklauwwxyz 3 4 4 5 7 7 8 8 9 11 Biceps cruris; *uuww* mark the superior or anterior head where it arises by carnos fibres from the fascia lata; it's principal origin is from the ligaments which run from the spinal to the transverse processes of the os sacrum, and from thence to the tubercle of the ischium; *wxyz* mark the inferior or posterior head, where it arises by carnos fibres from the fascia lata; it's principal origin is from the tubercle of the ischium beginning at the extremity of that tubercle from the inferior angle, and continuing its origin by a flat strong tendon about six minutes along the inferior edge of that bone; this tendon is continued down from the tubercle towards 5 betwixt *y* and *z*, from which, a little above *y*, the fleshy fibres *y* 5 7 *l* begin to arise; but the fleshy part *xz* 7 begins it's origin from the tubercle, and continues it down the said tendon; *wwl* 4 the fleshy part of the anterior head where it does not arise from the fascia lata, it is inserted into the patella and superior and anterior part of the tibia; betwixt *p* and *w* are marked tendinous fibres which bind the anterior part of this muscle to the external glutæus; and a little below that it is inserted into the thigh bone by a flat tendon, and by this insertion the anterior part of this muscle is kept from starting too much forwards, the fibres of this tendon or ligament running in almost a transverse direction; the part *f* 4 4 *l* *w* lies under a fascia sent from the anterior part of the posterior head, to the tendon of the musculus fascia lata, which is cut off at *wf*, and on which the direction of its fibres are marked; *xz* 5 *ywl* 7 7 the fleshy part of the posterior head where it does not arise from the fascia lata; *li* 8 8 9 3 7 7 the tendon of the posterior head which joins the tendon of the anterior head near the patella, and is likewise inserted at *i* 8 8 into the anterior part of the tibia all the way down to the ligament common to the extensor

longus digitorum pedis, and tibialis anticus, and into part of the upper edge of that ligament and forms the tendon 11 with the fascia lata (which is cut off at 3 9) and is inserted into the os calcis; 7 7 3 is the strongest part of the posterior tendon which is inserted into the os calcis.

15 The tendon of the plantaris.

16 17 17 18 19 Semi-tendinosus; 16 it's origin from the ligament which runs betwixt the spines of the sacrum and the ischium, from the ligament betwixt the spinal and transverse processes of the os coccygis; 16 17 17 marks the part which receives fleshy fibres from the fascia lata; 18 the fleshy part which does not adhere to the fascia lata; 19 the tendinous production which wraps over the gemellus to join in with the fascia lata and tendon of the biceps cruris; the lines 16 17 betwixt this muscle and the biceps mark the fascia lata where it runs in betwixt these muscles; the posterior of the two lines marks the cutting off of the part of the fascia which runs over the semi-tendinosus to the large adductor of the thigh: it's principal insertion is by a flat tendon into the superior and anterior part of the tibia internally, it is also attached to the plantaris near the bottom of it's fleshy part by a flat tendon or expansion.

22 The large adductor of the thigh.

24 25 25 26 27 30 31 32 33 34 Ligaments which bind down the tendons, &c. on the tarsus, the inferior and anterior part of the leg or tibia, and the superior part of the metatarsus laterally and anteriorly; 24 25 25 a strong ligament common to the tendon of the extensor longus digitorum pedis and tibialis anticus; at 24 it falls off to be very thin, but continues to receive some origin of tendinous fibres from the tibia for some way upwards, which run internally till they are lost in the tendinous expansion of the biceps muscle, &c. which is inserted into the upper internal edge of this ligament pretty strongly, but falls away to little or nothing in it's way towards the external lateral part of this ligament; from 24 downwards this ligament strengthens as it descends towards 25 25, where it is thick and strong: it's origin on the external lateral part of the tibia is marked 25 33: there is another strong ligament marked 26 proper to the tendon of the extensor longus digitorum pedis, which shews itself under the common membranous ligament 27 which covers it, and the articular ligament as well as blood-vessels, &c. upon the tarsus, and is attached to the ligament 24 25 25; at 25 25; at 30 are marked the directions of tendinous fibres, in this ligament, which arise from the bones of the tarsus and descend obliquely inwards and downwards; 31 marks fibres arising from the splint bone, or a bone of the metatarsus, and running transversely over the anterior

part of the metatarsus joins in with the part 30; it is inserted into the superior and anterior part of the metatarsal bone; 34 marks some little appearance, by protuberance, of a ligament common to the tendon 37, and the blood-vessels marked 14; 32 marks a ligament proper to the said tendon 37, it's origin and insertion being both from the tibia.

35 A ligament which binds down the tendons of the flexors.

36 36 Extensor longus digitorum pedis.

37 37 Peroneus anticus.

38 Flexor digitorum pedis.

39 A branch of the arteria tibialis anterior.

40 Plantaris.

41 Flexor digitorum pedis.

42 46 Vena plantaris externa.

43 Nervus plantaris externus.

44 The interosseus, &c.

45 A ligament sent from the interosseus, &c. by which the tendon of the extensor longus digitorum pedis 36 is bound down, otherwise it would start from the bone when the fetlock joint gives much way.

47 48 The horny part of the hoof; 47 the superior part; 48 the sole, or inferior part going under the coffin bone.

49 A substance resembling the villous surface of a mushroom arising from the coffin bone, received by the like arising from the hoof, which it mutually receives.

In the internal Side of the left lower Limb.

a The tendon of the rectus cruris.

b Vastus internus.

cd Sartorius

cef Gracilis.

ghkl Semi-tendinosus; *g* the fleshy part; *k* *l* the tendon which is inserted into the tibia at *k*; at *l* it sends off a tendon to the gemellus, to which, at *o*, the fasciæ are attached.

mmm Gemellus; *m* a fleshy part; under *n* lies the tendon over which the tendon of the plantaris is twisted.

n A tendon formed by that going off from the semi-tendinosus at *l*, and by another tendinous fascia.

opqrs The fasciæ which are inserted into the os calcis gemellus and plantaris; *o* the place where the fascia lata is cut off; *p* the part going to be inserted into the os calcis on the external side; the part *q* joins with the part *r* to be inserted into the os calcis at *s*.

tuuvw The tendon of the plantaris coming from under the fascias and twisting over the gemellus at *t*; *w* a part which it sends off to the os calcis, which makes a sort of ligament

ligament to bind in the tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis; it is spread a little upon the ligament 8 9 9 and inserted into it near it's origin from the os calcis about 8.

y The tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis lying under the thin ligament marked 35 on the right leg in this table; the bounds of it are here marked though it falls off gradually into nothing more than a common membrane, and is insensibly lost as it descends from about *y*; the lowest part of it's insertion into the splint bone is about *y*, but is here hid by the blood vessel.

z 1 The tibialis anticus appearing under the fascia.

2 3 3 The ligament marked 24 25 25 33 36 in this table of the right leg; 3 3 it's insertion into the tibia.

4 The ligament marked 30 on the right lower limb in this table.

5 A ligament which covers the tendon of the tibialis posticus arising from the posterior and inferior part, or internal inferior angle, and inserting itself into the articular ligament 9 9.

6 6 7 A ligament arising at 7 from the astragalus, and inserted at 6 6 into a cartilage lying under the tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis, which, assisted by another ligament on the other side the limb, confines it in it's place. These ligaments seem to be a part of the fascia which covers the muscles on the external side of the limb, which (passing under the tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis) forms a cartilaginous substance as it passes and is a smooth proper bed for that tendon to slide upon.

8 9 9 A strong ligament which binds the os calcis to the astragalus, os naviculare, ossa cuneiformia, and splint-bone, arising from a protuberance about 8, and inserted into the other bones of the tarsus and metatarsus about 9 9.

9 9 The articular ligament which binds the tibia to the bones of the tarsus.

10 11 A ligament running over the tendon of the plantaris, inserted into the ligament 8 9 9, and splint-bone. It is marked 35 on the right leg in this table.

12 12 12 A sort of ligamentous fascia betwixt which and the burfal ligament the mucilaginous glands are contained.

13 The ligament proper to the tendon of the extensor longus digitorum pedis, marked 26 in the right limb in this table.

14 15 16 17 The tendon of the extensor digitorum, at 14 going to be inserted into the last bone of the toe, or coffin bone: it receives the ligament 19 at the part 16, and the ligament 20 at the part 17; and, in it's passage down the toe, it adheres to the burfal ligaments under 21 and 20. It is marked 5 in table the first.

18 Interosseus, &c.

19 The ligament marked *d* in table the first. It arises from the interosseus, &c. and is inserted into the tendon of the extensor longus digitorum pedis, and binds it down.

20 A ligament which arises from the internal-lateral and inferior part of the first bone of the toe, and is inserted into the tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis, and binds it to this side, as 46 on the right lower limb, doth the same tendon to the other side.

21 Vena saphena.

22 Nervus sciaticus internus.

23 Nervus plantaris internus.

24 Vena plantaris interna.

25 26 The horny part of the hoof; 25 the superior part; 26 the sole or inferior part going under the coffin bone.

27 A substance resembling the villous surface of a mushroom arising from the coffin bone, received by the like arising from the hoof, which it mutually receives.

In the left upper Limb.

c Part of the biceps which sends an expansion over the bending muscles lying upon the cubit.

def The expansion marked *mnoopQqrsst* on the left upper limb in this table.

gg The fascia marked *a A b c d e e g h* on the left upper limb in this table.

h The tendon of the muscle which is analogous to the extending muscles of the thumb, marked *g* on the right upper limb in this table.

i i k l m The ligament marked 16 *b h y y u* on the left upper limb in this table: the articular ligament appears under this: from *k* to *l* this ligament communicates with the fascia *def*.

no A ligament arising at *n*, and inserted, about *o*, like the ligament marked 1 2 on the right upper limb in this table.

p The ligament marked 3 on the right upper limb in this table. It is a continuation of the ligaments marked *no* on the right; and 1 2 on the left upper limb in this table, it is here something thinner than the ligaments *no* and 1 2, but as it descends down the limb is soon insensibly lost in a membrane.

q The tendon of the profundus.

r The tendon of the sublimis.

s A vein arising from under the hoof, called vena plantaris interna.

t Nervus plantaris internus.

w x The tendon of the extensor digitorum communis; *w* the part which is sent off from the principal tendon to be inserted into the superior and internal part of the great pastern; *x* the principal tendon inserted into the coffin bone, but in it's way is attached to the coronary bone on it's anterior and superior part.

y A ligament which arises from the interosseus, &c. and is inserted into the tendon of the extensor digitorum communis, which it binds down.

z The interosseus, &c.

1 2 The horny part of the hoof; *1* the superior part; *2* the sole or inferior part going under the coffin bone.

3 A substance resembling the villous surface of a mushroom arising from the hoof, received by the like arising from the coffin bone, which it mutually receives.

The third Anatomical TABLE of the Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Glands, and Cartilages of a HORSE explained.

In the Head.

ab **T**HE elevator of the upper eye-lid, so thin and transparent that the dark coloured part appears through at *a*, and the white at *b*.

c The lachrymal gland.

d The under eye-lid.

ee The tarfi ligamentum cilliare, or ciliar edges.

f Alæ narium.

ghii A muscle arising by a small tendon at *b*, and by a flat membranous tendon at *ii*; it is inserted near *g* into the pituitary membrane which covers the concha narium inferior: it has another insertion into the alæ narium.

k The septum narium.

mmn Caninus or elevator of the corner of the mouth; *mm* it's insertion from the corner of the mouth along the buccinator.

oo Orbicularis oris.

pqr The depressor of the lower lip.

ss Buccinator.

t The anterior dilator of the nostril.

u The elevator of the chin.

w The masseter.

1 Vena jugularis externa, posterior or superior; in a branch of which at

2 2 Are two valves, anastomosing between the anterior and posterior external branches of the jugularis.

3 Vena temporalis.

4 Vena angularis.

5 Arteria angularis.

6 7 8 Nervus maxillaris superioris; the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves; *7* branches going to the upper lip; *8* a branch which goes to the long nasal muscle of the upper lip.

9 Branches of the nervus maxillaris inferioris; they are branches of the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves; they communicate with the nervus maxillaris superioris.

10 Glandulæ labiales, part of which are cut away to shew something of the spreading of the nerves of the lip.

11 The salivary duct.

12 The anterior cartilage of the outer ear.

13 The outer ear.

In the Neck.

abcde Caracohyoidæus; *b* the part coming from it's

origin at the upper and internal side of the humerus, betwixt the insertions of the sub-scapularis and teres major, by a flat membranous tendon, beginning to be fleshy as it comes from under the serratus minor anticus; *c* fibres which run towards the angle *d*, attached to the rectus anticus major, and having an origin by a flat tendon along with the insertion of that muscle from the os sphænoïdes; *a* fibres which intersect the wind-pipe, going from the part *cd* towards *e*, to be inserted into the os hyoides.

fg Sternohyoidæus arises at *f* from the middle tendon of the sternohyroideus, and goes, at *g*, along with the caracohyoidæus to be inserted into the os hyoides.

hik Sternothyroidæus; *h* it's middle tendon; *i* the fleshy part coming from it's origin at the superior and internal part of the sternum, it runs close along with it's fellow a little higher than the part *b*, where it is tendinous, from whence it goes to be inserted at *k* into the thyroid cartilage about 3 minutes from it's fellow.

l Part of the carotid artery; at *l* goes off a branch to the sternothyroidæus.

m Nerves of the eighth pair.

n The thyroid gland.

oooo Glandulæ lymphaticæ.

q The lower constrictor of the pharinx.

r Hyothyroidæus.

s Cricothyroidæus.

t Cricohyoidæus posticus.

u The inferior maxillary gland.

wxy Rectus internus major capitis, or rectus anticus longus; *w* it's origin from the transverse process of the third vertebra of the neck; *x* it's origin from the transverse process of the fourth vertebra, and a part of the scalenus. It is inserted into the os sphænoïdes.

ABCDEFGH Transversalis cervicis; *A B* the superior part, which arises from the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh oblique processes of the neck, and two uppermost of the back, viz. the lower oblique process of the third, and upper oblique process of the fourth, and so of the rest: it is inserted into the transverse process of the first vertebra of the neck. *CDEFGH* the inferior part which arises from the transverse processes of eight of the superior vertebrae of the back, and is inserted into the transverse processes of the four inferior vertebrae of the neck, partly fleshy, but chiefly by broad thin tendons, as at *DEFGH*. Between the superior part

A B and *D* the inter-transversales appear. At the extremity of it's origin it is spread out about three inches by a flat tendon expanded from it's first origin, from the eighth transverse process, to the broad tendon of the complexus to which it is strongly attached, and from the whole breadth of which fleshy fibres arise.

IKL Trachelo-mastoidæus, complexus minor, or mastoidæus lateralis; *I* the tendon, going to be inserted into the root of the processus mastoidæus; *KL* the fleshy part arising from the oblique processes of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh vertebrae of the neck, the uppermost of the back, and transverse processes of the second and third vertebrae of the back.

MOOPPPQST Complexus; *M* shews some external appearance of the principal tendon towards which the fleshy fibres are directed as marked *PP*, &c. *OO* tendinous lines by which the carnosus fibres *PP*, &c. are intersected; *Q* a tendinous origin from the ligamentum colli; *S* the part going to be inserted by a strong round tendon into the occiput near the insertion of it's fellow; at *T* are marked the directions of some tendinous threads which attach it to the ligamentum colli.

It begins it's origin from the upper oblique process of the third vertebra of the neck and continues it's origin from all the oblique processes of the neck below that, and from the upper oblique process of the first vertebra of the back, and, by a pretty strong flat tendon, from the transverse process of the second and third vertebrae of the back, from the last of which the tendon is reflected from the transverse process to the top of the spinal process of the same vertebra, and makes a communication betwixt this part of the muscle and that arising from the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh spinal processes.

U U Obliquus capitis inferior.

W W Obliquus capitis superior.

X Y Longus colli.

I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 Branches of the cervical arteries and veins.

3 Part of the jugular vein.

Muscles on the Shoulder.

ab The subscapularis, which is outwardly tendinous; at *a* is marked a membranous tendon, from which the supra spinatus receives some part of it's origin; *b* marks a tendinous slip sent from this muscle which leaves it about

about *a*, and is inserted into the coracoid process a little below *b*.

cdeefgh Triceps extensor cubiti; *cdeee* the head, which is called extensor longus major, arising at *eee* from the inferior costa scapulae; *c* marks the Traces of the teres minor; at *d* are left some strong tendinous threads belonging to the infra-spinatus scapulae which adhere to this muscle; the marks of the infra-spinatus appear all the way from *d* to the humerus; *f* the origin of that part called extensor brevis from the humerus; *g* the head called brachialis externus longus minor.

iklmn Biceps brachii, or rather coraco radialis; *ii* the tendon arising from the scapula; *k* a fleshy part lying upon the tendon; *l* the belly of the long head; *m* the belly of the short head; *n* the aponeurosis arising from this muscle, which it sends to the tendinous fascia or covering of the cubit.

o Nervus cubitalis.

p Nervus radialis.

q Nervus musculus cutaneus.

r Nervus medianus.

s Branches of the arteria and vena axillaris.

t A branch from the arteria axillaris.

In the Trunk.

aabbbcd Serratus minor posticus; *aa* the beginning of its fleshy fibres; *bbb* the flat tendons by which it is inserted into the ribs; *aac* the fleshy part; *d* the flat tendon by which it arises. In this subject this muscle runs fleshy under the serratus major posticus, and is inserted into the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth ribs. Its first or superior insertion is into the fifth rib.

efghh, &c. Serratus major posticus; *efg* its broad tendon; from *g* to *f* is marked the place where the tendon of the latissimus dorsi is cut off from its insertion with this tendon into the fascia lata; *eehh*, &c. the fleshy part; *ee* the beginning of the fleshy part; *h* its insertion into the ribs which in some subjects is only into seven inferior ribs, as in this subject, though, as here, it is more frequently inserted into eight.

l Serratus major anticus.

mm, &c. *nnnoo*, &c. *pp*, &c. *qq*, &c. *rr*, &c. Intercostals; *kmi* mark the origin of the external oblique muscle from the ribs, where they are described by shaken lines; the same kind of line marks also where they unite with the intercostals, or arise from the tendinous covering of the intercostals; *oo*, &c. mark the parts of the external intercostals which are above and below the insertion and adhesion of the external oblique muscle; *pp*, &c. some appearances of the internal intercostals: out of these places

come nerves and blood-vessels which go to the external oblique muscle; *qq*, &c. some fleshy fibres which arise partly externally tendinous but chiefly fleshy, and run in a transverse direction from one rib to another. They belong to the internal intercostals. *rr*, &c. Fleshy fibres which run in the same direction of the external intercostals from one cartilaginous ending of the ribs to another. Betwixt most of the ribs there are marked blood-vessels and nerves, some of which go to the external oblique muscle, they are called intercostales.

sstuuwxy Obliquus internus, or ascendens abdominis. It arises at *ss* from the spine of the ilium tendinous and fleshy, its origin is continued to the ligamentum fallopii, from which it arises, and from the symphysis of the os pubis: it is inserted into the cartilage of the lowest rib tendinous and fleshy, and into the cartilaginous endings of the ribs as far as the cartilago ensiformis; *sstuuw* the fleshy part ending at *uu*: the nerves and blood-vessels which are seen on this part of the muscle pass to and from the external oblique muscle and parts which are taken off; *xy* the flat tendon; that part of the tendon which runs over the rectus is cut off from *t* to *y*.

z Rectus abdominis: it arises from the os pubis, and is inserted into the cartilago ensiformis and into the cartilages of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth ribs, and into the sternum betwixt the cartilages of the third and fourth ribs; there are fleshy fibres arising from the first rib which join it at its origin from the sternum. This is called a distinct muscle and named musculus in summo thorace situs.

The blood-vessels and nerves which are marked on the thorax are those which were distributed to the parts taken off, as the obliquus externus, latissimus dorsi, membrana carnosa, &c. and integuments; the nerves come from the nervi dorsales or costales, and nervi lumbares; the arteries from the arteriae intercostales inferiores, and the arteriae lumbares, the veins from the venae intercostales and venae lumbares.

In the Cubit and right upper Extremity.

abcd Extensor carpi radialis; *a* its origin from the superior protuberating part of the humerus; *b* the part which arises fleshy from the fascia which is extended betwixt the two external protuberating parts of the os humeri; it arises above the part *b* and ligament or fascia from the external ridge of the external condyle all the way up as far as the brachialis internus does not cover, but its most considerable origin is from the anterior part of the external condyle of the os humeri, from which place it continues its origin into the great cavity on the anterior

and inferior part of the os humeri; from whence it arises by a very strong tendon firmly adhering to the tendon of the extensor digitorum communis; *abc* the fleshy part; *dd* the tendon inserted into the metacarpal bone, at *d* adhering to the bursal ligament a little before it reaches the lower bone of the carpus, or about three minutes from its insertion into the metacarpal bone; *e* marks the place where the fascia, proper to the extending muscles on the cubit, is cut off from the fascia of the biceps muscle *nc*, which it joins to be inserted along with it into the tendon of the extensor carpi radialis.

The origin of this muscle is as extensive as the origins of the long supinator and radialis longus and brevis, and may be called a combination of all three in one, which is assisted by the biceps, the fascia of which is like a strong flat tendon, inserted into the tendon of this muscle.

f The muscle which is analogous to the extensors of the thumb in the human body; *f* the fleshy part arising from the lateral part and ridge of the radius; *g* the tendon going to be inserted into the false metacarpal bone or lost in the ligament inserted into that bone, or rather attached to it before its insertion. It is a combination of the abductor pollicis manus, extensor longus, and extensor brevis pollicis manus and indicator.

hiklmn Extensor digitorum communis; *h* its origin from the external condyle of the humerus; *i* the origin it receives from the fascia which is extended betwixt the two external protuberating parts of the os humeri: it is a strong membranous tendon: *hl* its origin from the upper and lateral part of the radius; *k* the fleshy belly; *mn* the tendon; *n* the part inserted into the coffin bone; *m* the tendon which it sends off to the tendon of the extensor minimi digiti. Its principal origin is by a flat strong tendon from the lateral anterior and lower part of the os humeri, from the cavity above the articulation under the extensor carpi radialis, to the tendon of which it adheres for about three minutes from its beginning, as well as to the bursal ligament which lies under it.

ooo Ligamentous fascias.

pqrs Extensor minimi digiti; *p* the part arising from the superior part of the radius. It has an origin from the ulna. The part marked with shaken lines from *p* to *q* receives a fleshy beginning from the vagina or case which binds together the bending muscles on the cubit. *rs* Its tendon which is joined by the slip from the extensor digitorum communis *m*, to be inserted at *s* into the first bone of the finger.

tuvwxyz Flexor carpi ulnaris; *t* the origin of its external head from the external protuberance of the os humeri posteriorly; *u* the internal head which arises from the

internal protuberance of the os humeri: it is inserted into the external false metacarpal bone a little below *w*, and at *x* into the pisiforme bone; *y* the tendon; *z* the fleshy parts.

1 2 3 The profundus arises by four distinct heads, 3 is the common tendon of the four heads; the head 1 arises from the internal protuberance of the os humeri posteriorly under, and in common with the sublimis, with which it seems to be confounded, in some degree, all the way down the fleshy part till it comes to the tendon where the four heads unite, and then the profundus and sublimis make two distinct tendons; the next head arises under that from the same protuberance by a small flattish tendon, it soon swells into a round fleshy belly, then gradually tapering becomes a round tendon, joins in with the tendon of the first described head a little above the projecting pisiforme bone of the carpus; the next head, marked 2, arises fleshy from the ancon near its extremity and soon becoming a small long tendon joins in as the former; the fourth head arises fleshy from the flat posterior part of the radius about its middle, and first becoming tendinous joins in with the other heads about the same place.

There is a strong tendinous ligament arising from the projecting pisiforme bone, and another of the carpal bones inserted into the tendon of the profundus: it arises from all the internal face of the carpus: there is such a ligament arising from the internal edge of the radius, which is inserted into the sublimis about the same place, where the four tendons of the profundus unite.

5 Interosseus, &c.

6 A ligament from the interosseus to the tendon of the extensor digitorum communis.

8 8 The burfal ligament belonging to the anterior part of this joint.

9 The articular ligament.

10 The tendon of the sublimis.

11 Nervus plantaris externus.

12 Vena plantaris externa.

13 The villous covering of the coffin bone is here left on to shew its thickness.

In the right lower Limb.

aaabbbccdd Glutæus medius; *aaa* its origin from the sacro-lumbalis; *bbb* an origin from the fascia lata; *c* an origin from the ilium; below *bbb* it is covered by the glutæus externus and biceps cruris; *dd* its insertion into the great trochanter. Its origin is continued from *c* to the posterior part of the spine, and all that space of the

ilium which lies betwixt the spine and the glutæus internus partly tendinous but chiefly fleshy, and from the ligament which goes betwixt the ilium and the transverse processes of the os sacrum.

e Iliacus internus arises fleshy from all the internal cavity of the os ilium and inside of its anterior spine; it is joined by the psoas magnus and with it inserted into the lesser trochanter. They seem, to me, to be but one muscle.

f Large arteries and veins which go to the musculus membranofus, and in betwixt the rectus and vastus externus. They are part of the first ramus of the pudica communis.

ghikk Rectus cruris; *g* the part coming from its origin from the external or posterior part of the inferior spine of the ilium by one tendon, and by another from the anterior part of the same spine; *h* its fleshy belly; *k* its insertion into the patella.

nopqrrs Vastus externus; *o* its origin from the posterior part of the great trochanter; *p* an origin from the anterior side: they are both externally tendinous; *rr* its insertion into the patella; *rs* its insertion into the lateral ligament of the patella; *n* its principal fleshy part; *q* the thin fleshy part which goes to the lateral ligament, and over which the anterior part of the biceps goes to be inserted into the patella at *rruu*.

rruuw The insertions of the anterior part of the biceps; *rruu* that into the patella; *w* that into the tibia.

yz The inferior ligament of the patella, inserted at *y* into the patella, and at *z* into the tibia.

1 2 The lateral ligament of the patella, inserted at 1 into the patella, and at 2 into the os femoris.

3 4 The burfal or capsular ligament of the knee.

5 The place where the tendon of the glutæus externus is cut off from its insertion.

6 The place where the expansion is cut off which it sends to the pyramidalis.

8 8 8 8 The ligament which runs from the spinal to the transverse processes of the os sacrum, upon which is marked the fleshy origin of the biceps.

8 8 9 10 The ligament which runs from the transverse processes of the os sacrum to the ischium, on which is marked the fleshy origin of the biceps cruris.

8 9 Shews the place where the fascia lata is cut off betwixt the biceps and semi-tendinosus.

9 9 11 The origin of the biceps from the tubercle of the ischium; 9 9 that from the end; 9 11 that from the inferior edge, where there is a little of the flat tendon left on to shew its breadth.

12 13 14 15 16 Blood-vessels; 12 an artery; 13 a

vein, the branches of which, 15 and 16, run to the semi-tendinosus, the branches 14 to the biceps. The artery is a branch of the first ramus of the pudica communis, which is a branch of the internal iliaca or hypogastrica; the vein is a branch of the vena hypogastrica.

18 Blood-vessels which go to the semi-tendinosus; the superior is an artery, the other a vein.

19 20 21 22 23 24 25 30 Extensor longus digitorum pedis; 19 an origin from, or an attachment to, the tibia; 20 its origin from the femoris along with the tendon of the tibialis anticus inseparably joined to that strong tendon; 22 23 24 25 its tendon running under the ligament 26; 21 its fleshy belly; at 22 it is joined by the tendon of the peroneus; at 23 it is joined by a ligament from the interosseus, &c. which binds it down to the great pastern; the principal part of the tendon 24 goes to be inserted into the coffin bone, where it is joined by the tendon of the peroneus; it sends off a slip to be inserted into the first bone of the toe or great pastern at 30.

26 A ligament which binds down the tendon of the extensor longus digitorum pedis.

27 Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

28 29 The tibialis anticus; 28 its origin from the superior and anterior part of the tibia; it arises also by a very strong tendon from the inferior part of the os femoris, and is inserted into the bones of the tarsus and metatarsus. It is more fully explained in table the eighth.

31 31 32 33 Semi-membranosus arising tendinous, and at its origin attached to the origin of the biceps at 31 31; at 33 it is joined in with the semi-tendinosus, and is with it inserted into the tibia.

34 35 The inferior part of the semi-tendinosus cut off at 34; at 35 it sends off an expansion attached to the tendinous ligament which lies over the gemellus, and covers some blood-vessels and nerves which pass over the gemellus, and run down the leg: it is also inserted by a flat tendon or expansion into the plantaris near the bottom of the fleshy part, through which expansion there is an opening for the passage of a large nerve. Its principal insertion is by a flat tendon into the superior and anterior part of the tibia internally.

15 36 36 37 38 39 39 40 The large adductor of the thigh; 15 36 36 shew the fleshy origin of the semi-tendinosus from the flat tendon of this muscle or ligament running from the sacrum and coccygis to the ischium; 15 39 mark the place where the semi-tendinosus ceases to arise from this tendon or ligament on this side, and where the fleshy fibres of this muscle begin to arise on the other side of the tendon; at 37 and 38 the surface

is tendinous, but strongest about 37, where tendinous fibres run as marked in a transverse direction from the ligament or fascia lata; 39 39 the place where the expansion is cut off which is sent from the fascia lata before it runs in betwixt the biceps and semi-tendinosus; 40 the external fleshy part of this muscle. The fascia sending off an expansion before it goes in betwixt the biceps and semi-tendinosus, which is fixed to the large adductor of the thigh at 39 39, and this fascia being attached to the edge of the broad tendon of this muscle or running over it, as at 37, makes a compleat case for the semi-tendinosus above the process of the ischium, which keeps it firmly in it's place. This muscle arises from the ligament running from the sacrum and coccyx to the ischium; it's principal origin is from the tubercle of the ischium; it is inserted by a strong tendon into the internal condyle of the humerus behind the origin of the articular ligament and a little below it, and by a flat tendon into the articular ligament and tendon of the semi-tendinosus. It joins in with the long adductor near it's insertion.

50 51 52 53 Peronæus; 50 it's origin from the upper part of the fibula and articular ligament 54; 51 it's fleshy belly; 52 53 it's tendon joining in with the long extensor of the toes at 53, part of which is inserted into the great pastern along with part of that tendon at 30.

58 59 Flexor digitorum; 58 the fleshy part; 59 the tendon.

60 60 61 62 62 63 64 Gemellus; 60 60 a sort of flat tendon which may be easily separated from the muscle to which it only adheres by it's external edge: it runs over the surface of the muscle and joins in with the fascias sent from the semi-tendinosus, &c. which joins in both above and below, and by that means makes a case for the tendon of the gemellus and plantaris; 61 the externally tendinous origin of the external head of the gemellus; 62 62 the fleshy parts; 63 the fleshy part under the expansion 60; 64 the tendons of the external and internal head of the gemellus; that upon which the 6 lies is the tendon of the internal head, and that which the 4 lies on is the tendon of the external head; the tendon 60 wraps over it a little above 6 to be inserted more internally into the os calcis; so that these three tendons, along with that of the plantaris, are twisted like a rope.

68 69 The tendon of the plantaris, wrapping over the tendon of the gemellus at 68. This muscle arises under the external head of the gemellus (in which it is in a manner wrapt up) out of the large fossa or notch in the os femoris: above the external condyle on the external side of it's fleshy belly the gemellus is attached to it by fleshy fibres; at 68 it runs over the end of the os calcis, where

it is bound on each side by ligaments which prevent it's slipping either way; at 69 it divides to be inserted on each side of the inferior part of the great pastern posteriorly, and to give passage to the tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis, to which tendon it serves as a ligament to confine it to the great pastern when the fetlock joint is bent, and by that means it receives assistance from that tendon in bending the fetlock joint. This is analogous to the plantaris and short flexor of the toes in the human body, viz. the part above 68 to the plantaris, and the part below to the short flexor of the toes.

70 71 71 Articular ligaments; 70 that which binds the tibia to the bones of the tarsus; 71 71 that which binds the os calcis to the splint bone.

72 A capsular ligament.

74 75 Interosseus, &c. it arises from some of the tarsal bones and the upper part of the metatarsal bones, and is inserted into the sesamoid bones and great pastern on each side; it sends off the ligament 75 and another on the other side to bind down the tendon of the extensor digitorum pedis. This is of a ligamentous nature, but supplies the places of the interosseus, the short flexor, adductor, and abductor of the great toe, the abductor and short flexor proper to the little toe, and a ligament which arises from the calcaneum and belongs to the cuboid bone, but sends off an excursion which joins the origins of the short flexors of the little toe in the human body: the ligamentous aponeurosis 75 is sent partly from the interosseus, &c. and partly from the capsula of the fetlock joint to the tendon of the extensor digitorum pedis.

76 Arteria tibialis anterior.

77 A vein from the biceps cruris on which appears a valve. It is a branch of the obturatrix. It is accompanied with a nerve.

81 A large vein, on which several valves are marked.

82 A nerve which accompanies the vein 81 to go under the fascia 35, and which is marked 9 in the first table. It is a branch of the large crural nerve.

83 Nerves going to the tibialis anticus. They are some of the small sciatic ramus.

84 The external nervus plantaris.

85 The external vena plantaris.

86 A substance which resembles the villous surface of a mushroom, marked 13 and 3 in table the second, is here left to shew it's thickness or depth: it is the same on all the feet.

In the internal Side of the left lower Limb.

Aa The tendinous surface of the rectus cruris, inserted at A into the patella.

bbc 12 Vastus internus, inserted at bb into the patella; at Aa into the rectus; and at 12 into the ligament 13 14.

d The long adductor of the thigh.

e A flat tendon or fascia from the large adductor of the thigh.

fg Gemellus; f the fleshy belly, the external surface of which is tendinous at f; the tendon of this internal head wraps over the tendon of the plantaris to go to the external side of the heel: g the tendon of the external head.

b The tendon of the solæus.

lmnp The tendon of the plantaris; l the part marked t in table the second; m the part marked u in table the second; n the part marked s, the part marked qr in table the second, being here cut off at p; the part marked w in table the second is cut off in this place; r the tendon on this side going to it's insertion into the first bone of the toe.

uvwxyz 30 The extensor digitorum pedis; u the fleshy part, marked 21 on the right limb in this table; w the part marked 22 on the right limb in this table; x the part marked 24 in this table on the right lower limb, and 14 in table the second on the left limb; y the part marked 16 in table the second; z the part marked 17 in table the second. It has an insertion at 30 into the great pastern with part of the tendon of the peronæus.

z The ligament marked 20 in table the second.

1 2 3 Tibialis anticus.

6 Poplitæus; externally tendinous, particularly near it's insertion.

7 Tibialis posticus.

8 8 Flexor digitorum pedis.

9 10 The burfal ligament.

11 The intermuscular ligament marked 26 on the left limb in this table.

12 13 14 The internal anterior ligament which binds the patella to the tibia.

15 15 15 A membranous covering of the burfal ligament, betwixt which and the burfal ligament are contained the mucilaginous glands of this joint.

16 The internal articular ligament which connects the os femoris to the tibia.

18 18 The articular ligament which binds the tibia to the bones of the tarsus.

22 23 23 The ligament marked 8 9 9 in table the second. It is a strong ligament which binds the os calcis to the astragalus, os naviculare, ossa cuneiformia and splint bone, arising from a protuberance about 22 and inserted into the other bones of the tarsus and metatarsus about 23 23.

- 25 A nerve called sciaticus internus.
 26 The ligament marked 19 in table the second.
 27 Interosseus, &c. marked 18 in table the second.
 28 Nervus plantaris internus. It is a branch of the nervus sciatica-tibialis.
 29 Vena plantaris interna.
 36 The villous covering of the coffin bone, is here left on to shew it's thickness.

In the internal Side of the left upper Limb.

- abc* Extensor carpi radialis, marked *abcd* on the right upper limb in this table; *a* the fleshy belly; *bc* the tendon; *c* it's insertion into the metacarpal bone.
d A ligamentous fascia.

- e* Profundus.
fg The muscle which is analogous to the extensors of the thumb, marked *fg* on the left upper limb in this table.
h The tendon of the extensor digitorum communis.
i Nervus medianus.
k Arteria brachialis, or the humeral artery.
llmm The bursal ligament on the anterior part of this juncture.
n Flexor carpi radialis.
o Sublimis.
p Flexor carpi ulnaris.
q Interosseus, &c. It arises from the bones of the car-

pus and upper part of the metacarpal bones, is inserted into the sesamoid bones and great pastern on each side, and sends off the ligament *r* on this side to the tendon of the extensor digitorum, which it binds down. It is of a ligamentous nature, but supplies the places of the interossei manus and abductors of the fore finger, little finger, and short abductor of the thumb, with the adductors of the thumb and little finger.

- s* Vena cephalica.
t Vena plantaris interna.
u Nervus plantaris internus.
w The villous covering of the coffin bone is here left on to shew it's thickness.

The fourth Anatomical TABLE of the Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Glands, and Cartilages of a HORSE explained.

In the Head.

ab **T**HE globe or ball of the eye; *a* the pupil; *b* the white of the eye, or tunica scleratica, covered with the albuginea or tendons of the straight muscles only, and not covered with the tunica adnata or conjunctiva.

c One of the lachrymal glands placed in the great canthus of the eye, called caruncula lachrymalis and glandula lachrymalis inferior.

d The semi-lunar fold, formed by the conjunctiva.

e Attollens.

f Deprimens.

g Adducens.

h Abducens.

i Obliquus superior.

k Obliquus inferior.

l The trochlea.

mmnnno Caninus, or the elevator of the corner of the mouth; *mm* it's origin; *nn* it's insertion into the orbicularis oris; *no* it's insertion into the buccinator.

pp Orbicularis oris, or the orbicular muscle of the mouth.

qr The glandulous membrane which lines the inside of the lips; *q* that of the lower lip; *r* that of the upper lip, the glands of which are called glandulae buccales.

s The elevator of the chin.

tu The short nasal muscle of the upper lip.

ww Buccinator; it arises from three different places; the superior fibres arise from the alveoli of the upper jaw; the middle fibres from the ligamentum inter maxillares, and the inferior from the lower jaw: it is inserted into the

glandulous membrane of the inside of the cheek and lips, and into the orbicularis oris.

x The anterior dilator of the nostril.

y The pituitary membrane on the inside of the alae narium.

z The salivary duct.

1 Vena jugularis externa posterior or superior.

2 Vena temporalis.

3 Arteria angularis.

4 Vena angularis.

5 Nervus superciliaris, the ramus superior, or frontalis: it is the most considerable of the three rami of the nervus orbitarius commonly called ophthalmicus, which is the first branch of the fifth pair of nerves: it passes through the foramen superciliare, is spent on the musculus frontalis, orbicularis and integuments.

6 7 8 9 The second branch of the fifth pair of nerves called nervus maxillaris superior; 7 a branch which goes to the long nasal muscle of the upper lip; 8 a branch which goes to the inside of the nares towards the top of the nose; 9 branches which go to the upper lip.

10 The anterior cartilage of the outer ear.

11 The ear.

In the Neck.

a Glandula thyroides.

bbccddefff The carotid artery: it sends branches at *bb* to the glandula thyroides; *dd* branches which give off ramifications to the sterno thyroideus; *e* branches which go to the caracohyoidæus; *fff* branches going to the aspera arteria: these branches of arteries are all accompanied with veins.

g An artery and vein running over the gula.

hh The third branch of the eighth pair of nerves.

iii Oesophagus.

kk Trachea arteria, aspera arteria, or wind-pipe.

lmn Sternothyroidæus; *m* the thick fleshy part near it's origin at the superior, and internal part of the sternum; *l* it's middle tendon; *n* it's insertion into the thyroid cartilage.

op Crycothyroidæus; *p* it's origin from the crycoide cartilage; *o* it's thyroidal insertion.

qq The lower constrictor of the pharynx.

r Hyo-thyroidæus, or thyro-hyoidæus.

s The lower, and anterior part of the thyroid cartilage.

tu Rectus capitis posticus major; *t* it's origin from the spine or ridge of the lower oblique process of the second vertebra of the neck.

wx Rectus capitis posticus minor, or rather medius; *w* the part coming from it's origin at the spine of the second vertebra of the neck: it begins it's origin at the root of the spine of the oblique process, just where the rectus major ceases to arise, and continues it's origin about three minutes up the spine or ridge; *x* the part going to be inserted by a tendon, short and broad, into the occiput, wrapping over the surface of the intervertebralis.

yz Obliquus capitis superior: *y* it's fleshy origin, which is pretty deep, from the broad transverse process of the atlas; *z* it's insertion into the occiput.

AB Obliquus capitis inferior; *A* it's origin from all the length of the spine of the oblique process of the second vertebra of the neck above *A*, where it runs under the

the rectus capitis posticus longus: it is externally tendinous: it arises from all the posterior part of that vertebra which the intervertebralis does not cover: B it's insertion into the anterior part of the broad transverse process of the atlas which the intervertebralis does not cover.

CDEFGHIK Longus colli; CHDEF the parts arising from the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth vertebrae of the neck: H the part which is inserted into the anterior part of the body and transverse processes of the second vertebra, as CDEF run in part to be inserted into the anterior parts of the transverse processes and bodies of the vertebrae above them, as well as join the part I, which goes to be inserted into the anterior part of the body of the first vertebra; the part H may be divided into a distinct muscle, or nearly so, and probably the parts DEF may be so too; IK the part inserted into the anterior oblique process of the sixth vertebra; I the tendon; K a fleshy part. It's inferior origin is from the anterior lateral part of the body of the last vertebra of the neck, and the five uppermost of the back.

LL, &c. MM, &c. Intertransversarii posteriores colli; LL, &c. their insertions into the transverse processes of the vertebrae of the neck; MM, &c. their origins from the roots of the oblique processes, and the part betwixt them and the transverse processes. For each insertion there seems to be an origin from the lower oblique process of the vertebra below it, and the upper oblique process; or it rather seems to be at the root of the upper oblique process, and almost down to the lower oblique process of that vertebra, and betwixt the oblique and transverse processes where the intervertebralis does not cover. The lowest origin is from the first vertebra of the back, part of which is inserted into the transverse process of the seventh vertebra of the neck.

NNN Intervertebrales appearing betwixt the originations of the intertransversarii posteriores colli: they arise from the ascending oblique processes of the five inferior vertebrae of the neck, and from the space betwixt the oblique processes of the uppermost vertebrae of the back: they are each of them inserted into the lateral parts of the bodies of the vertebra above their origin.

OOOOPQ The multifidæ of the spine, arising at OOOOP from the descending oblique processes of the vertebrae of the neck, partly externally tendinous, as marked at OOOO; the part O, from the descending process of the third vertebra, is wholly inserted into the spine of the descending process of the second vertebra of the neck, and the external part marked OO of the two vertebrae below that; so that there are originations from three different vertebrae which unite in their insertions in-

to one: the short parts, or those originations which are highest their insertions, arise most internally, and those of a middling length, arise betwixt the long ones and short ones: the longest fibres, or those which arise most externally, have their insertions highest the spinal processes, or their fellows on the other side; and the short ones highest the oblique processes: those of a middling length have their insertions betwixt the two.

RTU Spinalis cervicis; R it's origin from the second spine of the back, which origin is continued for about one third of the way down that spine towards it's root: it arises also from the third spine or the ligamentum colli: near R it communicates with the semi-spinalis dorsi: T the part going to be inserted into the spinal process of the fourth vertebra of the neck; it is also inserted into the fifth spinal process; U the part going to be inserted into the spinal process of the sixth vertebra of the neck by a strong flat tendon: there is also a part under this which arises from the spine of the first vertebra of the back, from it's tip about half way down to it's root, and goes to be inserted into the spine of the seventh vertebra of the neck: it has an origination also from the ligament that goes from the spine of the second vertebra of the back to the first for it's whole length, which is inserted into the spines of the neck.

This might be called interspinalis dorsi et cervicis, because it's situation is entirely amongst the spines arising from those of the back to be inserted into those of the neck.

- 1 1 1 Branches of the cervical nerves.
- 2 2 Branches of the cervical arteries.
- 3 3 Branches of the cervical veins.
- 4 Part of the jugular vein.
- 5 Ligamentum colli.

In the Shoulder.

ab Sub-scapularis.

def Teres major; d it's origin from the inferior costa of the scapula; e a part externally tendinous, going to be inserted into the humerus betwixt the brachialis externus and caraco brachialis; f a part covered with communicating tendinous fibres, by which it and the fifth head of the extensor of the cubit are joined.

ghiiklm Longus minor, or the fifth extensor of the cubit; dg it's origin from the inferior angle of the scapula, and tendinous surface of the teres major; h shews some remaining fleshy fibres where the longus major was attached to it's flat tendon; ghiik it's flat tendon from which the fleshy part iil arises at ii, and runs towards the tendon m to be inserted into the inside of the ancon;

k shews the out-line of the tendon of the latissimus dorsi and membrana carnosæ, which is inseparably joined to the teres major, and makes with it but one tendon, though the fibres from this muscle, in some measure, intersect those of the teres major, and are inserted into the humerus, making the upper angle of the tendon along with the upper part of the teres major. The fibres which come from the anterior part of the latissimus dorsi are inserted the highest (being intersected by the posterior part which runs over the inferior angle of the scapula) going to their insertion with the lower part of the tendon of the teres major.

no Brachialis externus; arises from the upper part of the os humeri betwixt the beginning of the brachialis internus and the tendons of the teres major; o the part where it begins to be tendinous and goes to be inserted into the extremity of the ancon.

ppq The inferior part of the serratus major anticus:

r Nervus cubitalis.

s Nervus radialis.

t Nervus musculo-cutaneus.

u Nervus medianus.

w Branches of the arteria and vena axillaris.

Muscles, &c. on the Trunk.

1 1, &c. 2 2, &c. The external intercostals; they arise at 1 1, &c. from the inferior edge and a little of the outside of each rib, the last excepted; they are a little tendinous, and descending obliquely downwards, are inserted at 2 2, &c. into the upper edge and a little of the outside of each rib, the first excepted.

3 3, &c. 4 4, &c. The internal intercostals: they arise at 3 3, &c. from the superior edge of the bony part of each rib except the first, not covering any of the outside, and from the edges of the cartilages of the ribs and a considerable part of the outside of them; they are chiefly externally tendinous, but partly fleshy, and ascending obliquely upwards, and forwards are inserted into the lower edge of the bony part of each rib, and into the edges and part of the outside of their cartilages, the last rib excepted.

5 5 5 5 5 Branches of the nervi costales, lying upon the transversales, which go to the abdominal muscles and integuments.

The nerves and blood-vessels which are marked on the thorax are those which were distributed to the parts taken off, as the obliquus internus and externus, latissimus dorsi, membrana carnosæ, &c. and integuments; the nerves come from the nervi dorsales, and nervi lumbares; the arteries from the arteriæ intercostales infe-

riores, and arteriæ lumbares, the veins from the venæ intercostales and venæ lumbares.

aabccdeeff The semi-spinalis and spinalis dorſi; *aabeff* semi-spinalis dorſi, which ariſes fleſhy from all that ſpace of the tendinous ſurface of the longiſſimus-dorſi that lies betwixt it's out-line marked *aa*, and the dotted out-line marked *bd* of the spinalis dorſi which lies under it, and then running over it's ſtrong tendinous ſurface marked with dotted lines; *bdee* communicates with it's fleſhy fibres, and with them goes to be inſerted into the ſpinal apophyſis *ff*: it communicates with the spinalis cervicis, and is inſerted under that part of it, *R*, which ariſes from the ſpine of the third vertebra of the back, or from the ligamentum colli: betwixt thoſe two ſpines it ſends a ſtrong tendon alſo down to the ſpine of the firſt vertebra of the back: *ccd* spinalis dorſi, which ariſes by a ſtrong ligamentous tendon under the ſemi-spinalis marked with dotted lines *bdee*, which ſends off fleſhy fibres communicating with the ſemi-spinalis, and are inſerted with it into the ſpines of the back *ff*; it is alſo inſerted into the inferior ridge of the ſecond ſpine of the back, which inſertion is continued about half way down from the end towards the root, and into the ſpine of the firſt dorſal vertebra, beginning it's tendinous and fleſhy inſertion near the end, below the inſertion of the tendon of the ſemi-spinalis, and continuing it for about half the length of that ſpine along it's inferior ridge: it's principal or ſtrongeſt inſertion is by a ſhort, ſtrong, roundiſh tendon into the ſpine of the ſeventh vertebra of the neck, which is the only part appearing as at *ccd*, the reſt being under the ſcapula and ſemi-spinalis dorſi.

The ſemi-spinalis ſeems to make it's inſertions into the extremities, or very near them, of the ten ſuperior ſpines of the back, and the spinalis makes it's inſertions all the way from the inſertion of the ſemi-spinalis along their inferior ridges down to the inſertions of the multifidæ ſpinæ, which is half the length of the ſeven uppermoſt, the inſertion then diminſhes till it comes almoſt to a point in the tenth ſpine: it's origin is entirely tendinous from the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and ſixteenth ſpinal proceſſes of the back.

gbhiikk Longiſſimus dorſi; *g* the tendon inſerted into the tranſverſe proceſſes of the ſeventh vertebra of the neck: it is inſerted by diſtinct flat tendons into the tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebrae of the back; the lateral part of it is inſerted into the lower convex edge of all that part of the ribs that lies betwixt the ſacro-lumbalis and elevators of the ribs, tendinous and fleſhy; or it is inſerted into the rib of thoſe that appear from under the ſacro-lumbalis and elevators of the ribs, (which are about

ſeven,) at it's protuberating part, where it joins to the vertebra, and then the inſertion becomes in each rib gradually broader, partly tendinous, and partly fleſhy, till it comes to the laſt rib, where it is about nine minutes broad: it is alſo inſerted into all the tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebrae of the loins the whole length of their inferior edges: it's externally tendinous part, near the ſpines, is very thick, but diminſhing as it advances towards the ſacro-lumbalis. The fleſhy part *bb* appears through the tendinous ſurface of this muſcle; it ariſes from the ſpine of the laſt vertebra of the loins, and from the three uppermoſt ſpines of the ſacrum ſtrongly tendinous, as well as from the ſuperior poſterior edge of the ilium *ii*, and fleſhy from the inſide of the ligament *kkk*, which is a very ſtrong one, eſpecially near the ilium; at *b* it ariſes fleſhy from all the anterior ſide of the ilium which is behind the tranſverſe proceſſes of the os ſacrum.

lmnn, &c. *o* Sacro-lumbalis; *l* the part that ariſes from, or with, the longiſſimus dorſi by a ſmall tendon: in this ſubject it receives originations by flat tendons about half the breadth of the muſcle from the ſuperior edge of all the ribs except two or three of the uppermoſt; and is inſerted, by diſtinct flat tendons, into the inferior edge of all the ribs except two or three of the loweſt; and into the tranſverſe proceſſes of the ſeventh vertebra of the neck, as at *o*; *nn*, &c. mark it's inſertions into the ribs, each tendon running upon the ſurface of the muſcle over about three ribs below it's inſertion; *m* the part externally fleſhy.

Ppqrstu Tranſverſalis abdominis; *pp* the part coming from it's origin from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the three or four uppermoſt vertebrae of the loins; at *P* it is joined by a tendinous origin from the ſpine of the ilium; *pr* it's origin from the loweſt rib, which is continued down all the length of the inferior edge of the bony part of the rib from *r* to it's conjunction with the vertebra; *Ppqrst* it's fleſhy part; *u* it's tendon which is inſerted into the enſiform cartilage and linea alba. It is more fully explained in table the fourteenth.

w Arteria epigaſtrica, or the internal branch of the external iliaca.

xxx Branches of the nervi lumbares which go to the abdominal muſcles and integuments.

yy The external branch of the outer iliaca in two ramifications, accompanied by the external branch of the outer iliac vein in two ramifications.

z Mammaria interna.

In the right lower Limb.

effg The iliacus internus; *ff* it's origin from the

ilium; at *g* it is tendinous on the ſurface; at *eg* it has an origin from the fascia lata: it joins in with the pſoas magnus from it's origin, and is with it inſerted into the little trochanter of the thigh bone.--- They ſeem to be but one muſcle.

bikkkll Glutæus internus; *b* it's origin from the ilium, externally tendinous, but inwardly fleſhy; it is externally fleſhy at *i*; at *kkk* are tendinous lines. It is inſerted into the great trochanter at *lkkkl*.

pqqrst The large adductor of the thigh; *p* the flat tendon by which it ariſes from the ligament running from the ſacrum and coccyx to the iſchium; *qq* the beginning of the fleſhy part on this ſide, externally tendinous; *r* the external fleſhy part; *s* the place where it's thick belly begins to diminſh, conforming to the belly of the gemellus; it is inſerted by a ſtrong tendon into the internal condyle of the os femoris behind the origin of the articular ligament and a little below it.

uw The gracilis; *u* the fleſhy part; *w* the tendon.

xy Musculus parvus in articulatione femoris ſitus; *x* the fleſhy part; *y* the tendon.

111223456 Cruralis; *111* it's origin by ſmall flat tendons externally, but internally fleſhy; *22* the place where the tendinous ſurface begins to diſappear; *34* it's inſertion into the patella and lateral ligament; at *3* it is partly divided for the reception of blood-veſſels; and it's origin at *6* is confounded with the two vaſtii.

789 Vaſtus internus; *8* it's origin along with the cruralis from the femoris; *9* it's tendinous inſertion into the patella; it has a fleſhy inſertion about half way up the femur into the external tendinous ſurface on the internal ſide of the cruralis; or theſe two may be joined together, and called but one penniform muſcle, the tendon ſpoken of receiving the fleſhy inſertions of the vaſtus internus on one ſide, and on the other of that part of the cruralis marked *1112253*; and the part *346* only may be called cruralis, being diſtinct from the patella up to the part *6*, where, at it's origin, it is confounded with the fleſhy fibres of the two vaſtii; the origin of theſe muſcles, except *346* is from the upper part of the thigh bone, and continued down that bone to *6*.

10 The lateral ligament of the external ſide of the patella which binds that bone to the external condyle of the os femoris.

11 The middle or anterior ligament of the patella which binds that bone to the tibia.

12 The lateral ligament of the internal ſide of the patella which binds that bone to the tibia.

1313 The burſal ligament of the knee, betwixt which and

and that marked 34 in table the third, lie the mucilaginous glands.

14 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Tibialis anticus; 14 14 it's origin from the superior and anterior part of the tibia; 15 it's tendinous origin from the inferior part of the os femoris: this is a very strong tendon, into which the fleshy part, which arises from the tibia at 14 14, begins to be inserted, after running down about one third of the length of the tibia; soon after which insertion fleshy fibres run from this, obliquely downwards and inwards, to be inserted into a flat tendon, which is a continuation of what may be called the proper and inferior tendon of the tibialis anticus marked 20: the internal or posterior part of this muscle, which is externally tendinous, makes a fleshy body much thicker than, or about twice as thick as, the anterior fleshy part: the superior part, running from the tibia obliquely downwards and outwards, and then from the external posterior surface obliquely downwards, is also inserted into the middle tendon: it ceases to be fleshy about the bottom of the tibia, where the internal or posterior tendon and middle tendon form the tendon 20, which is inserted into the ossa cuneiformia and metatarsal bone; the part 19 into the os cuboides, it divides for the passage of some blood-vessels and then unites again; and the part 18 into the ossa cuneiformia posteriorly running over the internal articular ligament as far back as the posterior edge of the splint bone.

23 24 25 25 26 26 27 27 Flexor digitorum pedis; 23 it's tendinous and fleshy origin from the fibula and articular ligament, and from the superior and posterior part of the tibia, which origination is continued near half the way down that bone from a considerable roughness; the protuberating parts of which give rise to the four or five tendinous parts composing this muscle: they intermix with the carnosus part in this manner, the fibres descend obliquely downwards from the fascia 26 26 27 27 to be inserted into the tendon which lies next it; and that tendon receives the carnosus fibres descending from the tendinous part which is next to it more internally; and that tendon sends fibres obliquely downwards to the next which is still more internal, and so on of the rest; one receiving fleshy fibres from each side, and that next it sending them off to each side, the external fascia only excepted, which sends fleshy fibres to this muscle only inwards, being the cover of this muscle: this fascia on the external side, where it is marked 26 26, gives origin to the fleshy fibres of the peronæus: it is joined by the fascia which arises from the internal posterior edge of the tibia when that fascia has run over the tibialis posticus, which it serves to bind down in it's proper place. There is some part of

the origin seen at 28 from betwixt the tibia and fibula: 27 27 The origin of the fascia which covers this muscle, which is strong and tendinous near it's origin, from the articular ligament, and fibula, or rather from the articular ligament which runs from the external condyle of the humerus all the way down the external side of the tibia, and by which the fibula is attached to the tibia, as well as by a ligament which arises from the external edge of the tibia and descends obliquely downwards to be inserted into the fibula; 24 the external part of this muscle where the fleshy fibres may be seen through the fascia; 25 25 the tendon.

28 29 Poplitæus; 28 the tendon arising under the articular ligament.

30 The articular ligament, which runs all the way down the fibula, and to the bottom of the tibia.

31 An articular ligament.

32 A ligament which binds the os calcis to the splint bone.

33 An articular ligament.

34 Arteria sciatica, accompanied with a vein.

35 35 Branches of the arteria glutæa, accompanied with veins and nerves.

36 A branch of the arteria obturatrix, accompanied with a vein.

37 A branch of the arteria obturatrix.

38 A branch of the vena cruralis, in which appear some valves.

39 A branch of the arteria poplitæa.

51 A branch of the vena poplitæa.

52 Arteria poplitæa.

53 Vena poplitæa, in which appears a valve.

54 Nerves going to the tibialis anticus. They are rami of the small sciatic branch.

55 Arteria tibialis anterior.

56 Vena tibialis anterior, in which appear some valves.

57 Glandula poplitæa, commonly called the pope's eye.

58 Vena saphæna.

59 The outer cartilage belonging to the coffin bone.

60 The inner cartilage belonging to the coffin bone.

40 41 42 42 43 44 45 49 The plantaris; 40 it's origin from the os femoris; 41 a place where the gemellus is attached to it by fleshy fibres; 42 42 the tendon inserted at 43 into the first bone of the toe; 49 a ligament arising from the os calcis and inserted into this tendon, which keeps it steady upon the end of that bone; 44 a ligament arising from the first bone of the toe, and inserted into this tendon; the ligament 45, which arises from the sesamoid bone, is not attached to it but runs over it, and serves as well as the ligament 44 to prevent it's starting from those bones when the joint is bent.

The insertion 43 is but half of it's tendon, it being divided, and the other half inserted into the internal posterior edge of the same bone, leaving, by that division, a passage for the flexor digitorum pedis, which is seen at 25 lying betwixt the tendon of the plantaris and the bone.

46 A capsular ligament.

47 An articular ligament.

48 A capsular ligament.

49 A ligament which binds the tendon of the plantaris to the os calcis, and may be called part of the origin of the short flexor of the toes.

50 An articular ligament.

In the left lower Limb.

a Arteria cruralis.

b Vena cruralis.

bbi Poplitæus; *bb* it's insertion into the tibia externally tendinous; *i* the fleshy part coming from it's origin from the external condyle of the femoris which is marked 28 on the left limb in this table.

kllmnop Plantaris; *k* the fleshy belly; *llmn* the tendon; *o* a ligament arising from the os calcis and inserted into the tendon *m* of the plantaris, which it confines in it's place; it's fellow is marked 49 on the left limb in this table. This ligament may be called part of the origin of the short flexor of the toes; *n* it's insertion into the first bone of the toe; the external insertion is marked 43 on the right lower limb in this table; betwixt these insertions the tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis runs down to it's insertion into the coffin bone; *p* a ligament arising from the first bone of the toe and inserted into the tendon.

q A ligament which arises from one sesamoid bone and runs over the tendon of the plantaris to be inserted into the other, and serves to bind down that tendon.

1 2 3 Tibialis posticus; 1 the fleshy belly; 2 3 the tendon inserted into the tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis.

4 Flexor digitorum pedis, marked 23 24 25 25 26 26 27 27 27 on the right limb in this table.

10 11 12 13 15 16 Tibialis anticus; 10 the fleshy part marked 14 on the left limb in this table; 11 the part marked 16; 12 the part marked 19; 13 the part marked 18; and 15 is one tendon of the fleshy part of this muscle, inserted into the ossa cuneiformia posteriorly running over the internal articular ligament as far back as the posterior edge of the splint bone; the part 16 is inserted into the superior and anterior edge of the metatarsal bone; the part marked 13 runs under the tendon 15 to it's insertion into the ossa cuneiformia.

17 17 18 The internal lateral ligament, which binds the patella to the os femoris; 18 it's origin from the os femoris; 17 17 it's insertion into the patella.

19 19 20 The internal lateral ligament, which binds the patella to the tibia; 20 it's origin from the tibia; 19 19 it's insertion into the patella. --- This is marked 12 on the left limb in this table.

21 22 The external lateral or anterior ligament, which binds the patella to the tibia, marked 11 on the left limb in this table; 21 it's origin from the tibia; 22 it's insertion into the patella.

23 24 The internal, lateral, articular ligament, which binds the tibia to the os femoris.

25 25 The burfal ligament of the knee, with some few of the mucilaginous glands left on which lie betwixt this ligament and that marked 15 15 15 15 in table the third.

26 Interosseus, &c.

27 28 An articular ligament.

34 The articular ligament of the fetlock joint.

35 The burfal ligament. This is a strong thick ligament, and about this place almost cartilaginous. To this the tendon of the extensor digitorum is strongly attached.

36 A burfal ligament.

37 An articular ligament.

38 An articular ligament.

39 Branches of the vena tibialis anterior.

40 A nerve called sciaticus internus.

41 The inner cartilage belonging to the coffin bone.

In the right upper Limb.

abc Brachialis internus. It arises at *a* from the neck of the humerus, and the internal lower part of the scapula; *c* the part which goes to be inserted into the radius a little below the insertion of the biceps and more internally.

deffghi Flexor digitorum profundus; *de* the first or largest head, explained in table the third, with the other three heads of this muscle; *d* the fleshy part; *e* the tendinous part; *gh* the third described head; *g* the fleshy part; *h* the tendon; *i* the last described head, appearing here a little; *ff* the common tendon, inserted into the coffin bone.---See table fourteen for a fuller explanation.

k A ligament which runs down the small end of the ulna, to be inserted into the ligament or bones of the carpus, and to which the fascia is inserted on this side, which covers the bending muscles on the cubit.

lm Flexor digitorum sublimis; *l* a little of the fleshy part; *m* the tendon inserted into the great pastern.

nnnn Articular ligaments.

ooo Burfal ligaments.

p Vena cephalica.

q Interosseus, &c.

r The outer cartilage belonging to the coffin bone.

In the left upper Limb.

abc Brachialis internus, made a little concave at *b* by the biceps; *c* it's insertion into the radius.

d Nervus medianus.

e Arteria brachialis.

f Vena brachialis.

g Vena cephalica.

i Flexor carpi radialis.

lm Flexor digitorum sublimis; *l* the fleshy part; *m* the tendon.

nopp Flexor digitorum profundus; *n* the head marked *gh* on the right upper limb in this table; *pp* the tendon.

qqqq Articular ligaments.

rrr Burfal ligaments.

s Interosseus, &c.

t The inner cartilage belonging to the coffin bone.

The fifth Anatomical TABLE of the Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Glands, and Cartilages of a HORSE explained.

In the Head.

a **M**USCULUS septimus oculi suspensorius, arises from the margin of the hole through which the optic nerve passes into the eye, and is inserted (being divided into several fleshy portions) into the lower or posterior part of the sclerotica below the termination of the other muscles.

b Obliquus superior.

c The trochlea.

d Obliquus inferior.

e Attolens.

f Deprimens.

g Adducens.

h Abducens.

i The semi-lunar fold, formed by the conjunctiva, which incloses a sort of gland, the internal part of which is a thick and firm glandular substance terminating in fat; the external or lunar edge is broad and very thin, of a cartilaginous nature, before which lies the caruncula lacrymalis, or glandula lacrymalis inferior.

k The optic nerve, where the eye is cut away.

llmnnnooop The glandulous membrane of the inside of the lips and cheek; *ooo* the part in which the buccinator is inserted, which is thicker than the rest and more free from glands; *llmp* the glands called glandulae labiales; they are thickest near the corners of the mouth and beginning of the upper lip; *nn* Glandulae buccales.

q The elevator of the chin.

r Vena angularis.

s Arteria angularis.

3 Nervi maxillaris inferioris; they are the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

4 5 6 Nervi maxillaris superioris; they are branches of the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves; *4* branches which go to the upper lip; *5* a branch which goes to the inside of the nostril towards the tip of the nose; *6* a branch which goes to the long nasal muscle of the upper lip.

7 8 9 The cartilages of the nose; *7* the middle portion; it is a broad cartilaginous lamina, joined by a kind

of symphysis to the anterior edge of the middle lamina of the os ethmoides, to the anterior edge of the vomer, and to the anterior part of the groove formed by the ossa maxillaria, as far as the nasal spines of these bones: this lamina compleats the septum narium of which it forms the principal part; *8* the anterior lateral cartilage which forms the tip of the nose, or the superior anterior part of the nostril; *9* the posterior and inferior lateral cartilage, or rather bone, for in aged horses it seems to be perfect bone, which helps to form the inferior part of the nostrils.

10 The anterior cartilage of the outer ear.

11 The outer ear.

In the Neck.

a Rectus anticus brevis, or minor; *a* it's origin from the lateral part of the body, rather anteriorly, and from the root of the transverse process of the first vertebra of the neck. It is inserted into the occiput in it's anterior process or appendix, or to the edge of the bone adjoining to it.

d Cricoarytanoidæus lateralis.

e Cricoarytanoidæus

e Cricoarytanoidæus posticus.

f A very small part of the arytenoidæus.

ghbbh OEsophagus; *g* the membrane bared by taking away the lower constrictor of the pharynx, and freed a little from it's attachment to the thyroid cartilage *i* to shew the insertion of the cricoarytanoidæus lateralis.

ik The thyroid cartilage; at the lower process, tied to the cryoid cartilage by the ligament *m*.

l The annular, or cryoid cartilage.

n The ligament by which the thyroid or scutiform, and the cryoid or annular cartilages are tied one to the other in the anterior part.

m A ligament which ties the lower process of the thyroid or scutiform cartilage to the cryoid cartilage.

ooo Trachea arteria, aspera arteria, or wind-pipe.

pp The carotid artery, or carotis communis.

1 Arteria carotis externa, or the external carotid.

2 Arteria carotis interna, or the internal carotid.

qq The trunk of the eighth pair of nerves.

3 A branch of the eighth pair of nerves.

4 Arteria cervicalis, or the cervical artery.

5 Vena cervicalis.

rs Rectus posticus brevis, or internus; *r* it's origin from the atlas; *s* it's insertion into the occiput.

tu Intervertebralis; *t* it's origin from the ascending oblique process of the third vertebra; *u* it's insertion into the lateral part of the body of the second.

uw, &c. The five inferior intervertebrales, which answer to the same explanation as the superior, only that the lowest arises from the space betwixt the oblique processes of the uppermost vertebra of the back, and the rest arise from the superior oblique processes only: their anterior and inferior fleshy parts seem to be confounded with the intertransversarii posteriores colli, but their upper and posterior parts are distinct, the nerves and blood-vessels coming from betwixt the vertebrae to go to the back of the neck running betwixt them.

xxxxy The multifidus of the spine arising at *xxxx* from the descending oblique processes of the vertebrae of the neck, externally tendinous; *y* it's uppermost insertion into the spine of the descending process of the second vertebra of the neck. This is more fully explained in tables the fourth and fourteenth.

z One of the scalenæ, or rather the elevator of the first rib arising at *z* from the transverse process of the seventh vertebra of the neck. It is inserted into the first rib.

1 2 2 3 4 5 6 6, &c. 7 8 8, &c. Ligamentum colli; it is a double ligament; *1* the superior or posterior part, which begins to distinguish itself about the fifteenth spine of the back on the lateral part of it's extre-

mity, by being broader than the extremity of the spine; from which projecting part the inferior part of the trapezius begins about the fourteenth spine; it distinguishes itself about this place also by a small groove or channel that is formed betwixt it and it's fellow; but it's origin is not to be absolutely fixed in this place, because in conjunction with the interspinal ligaments it runs down the back and loins, and probably to the end of the tail, joining both sides together, they are on the spinal process of the vertebrae of the back, about one minute broad, or rather more, then extending in breadth as they arise from the superior vertebrae till they come to the third spinal process, where they are about four minutes broad, they leave their origin in two distinct portions, joined only by an intervening ligament, the fibres of which run in a transverse direction from one part to the other: there is a deep groove or channel continued betwixt them for about one part and six minutes, as they ascend towards the occiput, as far as *2*; then diminishing in breadth, they become almost round, and insert themselves into the occiput at *5* about two minutes diameter lying both close together; *3* the part of the ligament arising from the spines of the second and third vertebrae of the back; *4* an intervening ligament, which joins the two origins of the ligamentum colli together; *6 6 6 6 6 6* the insertions into the spinal processes of the superior vertebrae of the neck; *7* the interspinal ligament betwixt the first and second vertebrae of the neck; *8 8 8 8* a strong communicative membrane which fills up the opening betwixt the insertions of this ligament, on which some stragling filaments of the ligament are expanded.

13 13 14 15 The capsular ligament of the articulation betwixt the head and first vertebra of the neck; *13 13* the part inserted into the first vertebra; above *14* it is inserted into the occiput; *15* it's insertion into the long process of the occipital bone, which seems to be a considerable addition to the mamillary process of the temporal bone.

16 The capsular ligament of the articulation betwixt the first and second vertebrae of the neck; the posterior part covers the spinal marrow, the lateral part covers the articulating part of the second vertebra of the neck, where it is covered with a smooth cartilage.

17 17 17 17 Shew the capsular ligaments of the articulations of the five inferior vertebrae of the neck, made by their oblique processes: they arise free from the bone just at the extremity of the oblique processes, and continue their origin round the articulating cartilages.

18 18, &c. The vertebral veins, arteries, and nerves of the neck.

19 Part of the jugular vein.

In the Trunk.

ab, &c. The elevators of the ribs; they arise at *a* externally tendinous, from the transverse processes of all the vertebrae of the back (except the last) and from the last of the neck, to be inserted into the superior edge of all the ribs, each being inserted into the rib immediately below it's origin, and running from it's origin in a radiated manner; the posterior part, or that next the spine, running to the upper part of the rib almost transversely; the anterior part, or that farthest from the spine, running in an oblique direction downwards, to be inserted into the rib about nine minutes from it's articulation with the vertebra, for about ten of the inferior ribs; then they diminish in length gradually, 'till the length of their insertion is but about six minutes from their articulation at the uppermost ribs.

cc, &c. dd, &c. Multifidi spinæ; *cc, &c.* their tendinous originations from the transverse processes of the vertebrae of the back; *dd, &c.* their tendinous and fleshy insertions into the spines of the back, loins, and sacrum; their origins and insertions are both tendinous and fleshy, but at the external parts of the origins, from the extremities of the posterior protuberances of the transverse process, are the strongest tendinous parts, the external tendon expanding itself as it advances towards the insertions, leaves it externally fleshy near the insertions; but upon some of the superior spines, particularly those which lie under the scapula, it becomes externally tendinous near it's insertions; the insertions nearest the ends of the spines are tendinous for the most part, those of the loins forming a roundish tendon about half a minute broad, and a quarter, or near it, thick.

ef The lateral muscle of the tail arising at *e* from the spine of the last vertebra but one of the loins; *f* the fleshy part; it goes to be inserted by a tendon into the oblique process of the third vertebra of the tail, and also into two or three of the lower ones, and then joins in with the elevating muscles of the tail.

gg, &c. The inter-transverse muscles of the tail arising from one vertebra, and inserted into the next, and so on through the whole length of the tail. There are muscles which arise from the upper or posterior part of the transverse processes, and are inserted into the oblique processes of the next but one or two below them.

h The ligament which runs over the spines of the os sacrum.

i The elevating muscle of the tail, beginning its origin from the inferior or posterior edge of the third spinal process of the os sacrum, which origin is continued from near the end of the spine about half way towards it's root, it's

origin is continued fleshy from the sides, edges and inter-spinal ligaments of the spines of the sacrum below that, from the whole length of the last of them, and after passing over one is inserted into the next oblique process, or next but one, below.

k The depressing muscle of the tail, beginning its origin from under the transverse process of the third vertebra of the sacrum, and continuing from the transverse processes of those below from the whole breadth of them, and the inter-transverse ligaments. The fleshy fibres are inserted into the bodies of the vertebræ or bones of the tail.

III The lungs appearing through the pleura.

mmnnnn The diaphragm appearing through the pleura; *mmm* the fleshy part; *nnn* the tendinous part.

oo, &c. Nervi intercostales.

pp, &c. Arteriæ intercostales.

q The intestines, seen through the peritonæum.

In the right lower Limb.

abc Musculus parvus in articulatione femoris situs; *a* it's round fleshy belly; *b* the flat tendon by which it arises over the tendon of the rectus cruris; *c* the flat tendon by which it is inserted into the os femoris.

def The head of the rectus, left on to shew how that muscle arises from the os innominatum, being hid in table the third under the glutæus medius, and glutæus internus, and in table the fourth under the glutæus internus; *d* it's origin from the external or posterior part of the inferior spine of the ilium, covered at *b* by the thin flat tendon of the musculus parvus in articulatione femoris situs; *e* it's origin from the anterior part of the inferior spine of the ilium; *f* the place where the muscle is cut off.

iiklo Iliacus internus; *ii* the anterior part arising from the spine of the ilium; *kl* posterior part arising at *kl* from the fascia lata; *o* the tendon, inserted into the lesser trochanter; at *l* a fascia arises which runs over the posterior part of this muscle.

mnnoo Levator ani, coming from it's origin from the acute process of the ischium near *m*; it is inserted at *nn* into the transverse processes of the second, third and fourth bones of the tail, and at *oo* into the internal sphincter ani.

p The internal sphincter ani.

ss The insertion of the pectinæus into the os femoris.

tu Sartorius; *t* the fleshy part, or rather the muscle, which is flat and fleshy; *u* being only a fascia by which the muscle is confined in it's proper place.

T A sort of fascia under which these nerves and blood-vessels lie, and to which they are attached as well as the neighbouring muscles, and by that means kept in their

proper places. The nerves and blood-vessels are marked as protuberating under it and seen through it.

xxx The gracilis; *w* the fleshy part; *xx* the fascia by which it is confined in it's proper place.

z Part of the adductor of the thigh, arising at *z* from the ischium; it is inserted externally tendinous into the os femoris.

1 2 3 Obturator internus with the gemini; *1* the inferior of the gemini, arising from the ischium; *2* the tendon of the obturator internus coming from the inside of the ischium; *3* the superior of the gemini going to it's insertion with the tendon of the obturator internus, and the other gemini into the internal lateral part of the great trochanter.

4 A tendinous fascia arising at *4* from the point of a little protuberance of the ischium, which spreading and descending is attached to the adductor magnus; it serves to bind down the tendon of the obturator internus, obliging it to lie in a concave form posteriorly: it is a guard for the nerve which accompanies it (lying partly over it) preventing it's being over braced by that tendon's starting from the bone, by bringing itself into a straight line when in action.

10 11 11 The bursal ligament of the hip joint arising at *10* from the os innominatum, at *11 11* from the neck of the os femoris.

13 13 Mark where the bursal ligament had it's origin from the os femoris, which inserts itself into the patella and tibia.

14 A ligament which binds the cartilage *15* to the tibia; behind *14* the top of the tibia is incrustated with a smooth cartilage, which serves the tendon of the popliteus to slide upon.

15 The outer semi-lunar cartilage in the joint of the knee.

18 19 The articular ligament of the knee; *18* it's origin from the os femoris; *19* it's insertion into the fibula.

20 A ligament which binds the fibula to the tibia.

21 The external lateral ligament which binds the patella to the os femoris.

22 The internal lateral ligament which binds the patella to the tibia.

23 The anterior ligament which binds the patella to the tibia.

24 Part of the tendon of the gemellus, which is inserted into the os calcis, cut off at *24*.

25 A strong ligament which binds the os calcis to the splint bone.

26 26 26 26 The external articular ligaments of the foot.

27 A ligament running from the astragalus to the metatarsal bone.

28 Interosseus, &c.

29 Iliaca minor.

30 Arteria glutæa.

31 Pudica communis.

32 32 Arteria obturatrix.

33 Arteria cruralis.

34 Vena cruralis.

35 Nervus cruralis.

36 Arteria poplitæa.

37 Vena poplitæa.

38 The outer cartilage belonging to the coffin bone.

39 The inner cartilage belonging to the coffin bone.

In the internal Side of the left lower Limb.

1 The internal lateral ligament of the patella, which binds that bone to the os femoris.

2 The internal lateral ligament of the patella, which binds that bone to the tibia, marked *22* on the right limb in this table.

3 The anterior ligament, which binds the patella to the tibia, marked *23* on the right limb in this table.

4 The internal articular ligament of the knee joint.

5 A ligament which binds the os calcis to the astragalus and os naviculare.

6 6 6 6 The internal articular ligaments of the foot.

7 A ligament which runs from the astragalus to the metatarsal bone, marked *27* on the right lower limb in this table.

8 Part of the tendon of the gemellus, which is inserted into the os calcis, cut off at *8*.

9 Interosseus, &c.

10 Arteria cruralis.

11 Vena cruralis.

12 The inner semi-lunar cartilage in the joint of the knee.

13 The outer semi-lunar cartilage in the joint of the knee.

14 The inner cartilage belonging to the coffin bone.

Muscles, &c. on the right upper limb.

aab Subscapularis; *b* it's insertion into the humerus.

c Interosseus, &c.

ddd Ligaments which bind the orbicular bone to the radius, the bones of the carpus, and metacarpal bone.

eeee Articular ligaments.

f Nervus cubitalis.

g Nervus axillaris.

h Nervus radialis.

i Nervus

i Nervus musculo-cutaneus.
kk Nervus medianus.
ll Arteria axillares.
m Vena axillares.
n Vena cephalica.

o The outer cartilage belonging to the coffin bone.
p The inner cartilage belonging to the coffin bone.
In the internal Side of the left upper Limb.
aaaa Articular ligaments.
b Interosseus, &c.

c Nervus medianus.
d Arteria brachialis, or the humeral artery.
e Vena brachialis, or the humeral vein.
f Vena cephalica.
g The inner cartilage belonging to the coffin bone.

The sixth Anatomical TABLE of the Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Glands, and Cartilages of a HORSE, viewed in front, explained.

In the Head.

aabaab **T**HE anterior muscles of the anterior cartilage: they arise under the epicranium thick and fleshy, and are inserted into the anterior angle of the anterior cartilage of the outer ear.

cc The lateral muscles of the anterior cartilage of the outer ear: they arise from above the orbits of the eyes; and are inserted into the anterior cartilages of the external ear.

dd The origenes. Their origin is, probably, from the epicranium; as they are not connected to the bone: they are inserted into the anterior cartilage.

ee The insertion of the middle parts of the retrahens, which is about one third of the way from the root of the ear to the tip; and about the middle of its convexity.

ff Muscles which run from the anterior cartilage to the external ear.

bb Muscles which arise from under the lateral muscles *cc* in this table, and are inserted at the inferior angles of the openings of the ears anteriorly.

i The lateral depressor of the outer ear; arising from the quadratus colli, and inserted close by the lateral muscle of the anterior cartilage *c* in this table into the inferior angle of the opening of the ear posteriorly.

kkK The epicranium, or muscle of the scalp; *K* the tendinous expansion that goes to the elevators of the upper lip, and wings of the nose; *kk* the fleshy parts which run over part of the orbicular muscles of the eye-lids, and are inserted into the external skin.

lll2mlll2m The orbicular muscles of the eye-lids; *2* the origin of the fibres from the ligament, by which the conjunction of the eye-lids in the great canthus is tied to the nasal part of the os unguis.

LL The corrugators of the eye-brows.

nnNN44nnN The elevator of the upper lip and corner of the mouth: about the inner angle of the eye it arises from the bone: from *n* to *n* it arises from the epicranium; *NN* that part which is expanded under the dilator of the nostril and mouth; *44* the part which runs over the dilator of the nostril and mouth, and is inserted

into the corner of the mouth.----The part *44* is the elevator of the upper lip; the part *NN* the elevator of the alae nasi and upper lip.

o35o3 The zygomatici; *35* its origin from the orbicular muscle of the eye-lid; *o* the part which goes to be inserted into the corner of the mouth.

p The lateral dilators of the upper-lip and nostrils.

qqqr The orbicular muscle of the mouth; *r* fibres which intermix with the fibres of the long nasal muscles of the upper lip.

ss Part of the latissimus colli, which is inserted into the lower jaw bone.

tuu The tendons of the long nasal muscles of the upper lip; *t* the union of the tendons.

ww The anterior dilators of the nostrils.

xx Part of the membrana pituitaria, which lines the whole internal nares, the cellular convolutions, the conchæ, the sides of the septum narium, and, by an uninterrupted continuation, the inner surface of the sinus frontalis and maxillares, and of the ductus lacrymalis, palati, and sphenoidalis: it is likewise continued down from the nares to the pharynx.

In the Neck, Breast, Shoulders and Trunk.

abdefghss The quadratus genæ latissimus colli, or broad muscle of the neck; *a* its origin from the sternum, a little below the top; *b* its origin from the proper, or inverting membranes of the pectoral muscle, or from the membranous continuation of the membrana carnosæ; over that muscle at *c* the fleshy parts of each side recede from each other; and are united only by the tendinous expansion *d*, which becomes fleshy again, or gives rise to fleshy fibres at *e*; *f* the part under which the jugular vein protuberates; *g* the part under which the sterno-mastoideus, or rather sterno-maxillaris, protuberates; *b* a part which runs over the levator humeri proprius; at *ss* it runs over the lower jaw, and is, about the lower *s*, inserted into that bone.

ikll The proper elevator of the humerus; *i* that

part which arises tendinous from the processus mastoideus, and by a tendinous membrane from the ridge of the occiput: this part alone may be called levator humeri proprius; and the part *k*, which lies partly under it and arises from the transverse processes of the four uppermost vertebræ of the neck, may be called musculus ad levatorem accessoris, being a distinct muscle 'till it comes to be joined with or inserted into the levator humeri proprius, just below the opening where the nerve *m* comes out; *ll* the part which goes to be inserted into the humerus along with the transverse or superior part of the pectoralis between the biceps, and brachæus internus.----The part arising from the processus mastoideus, and ridge of the occiput is the anterior and superior part of the trapezius: it has the coracohyoideus strongly attached to it, which it confines in its proper situation agreeable to the curvature of the neck.

mm Nerves.

nnoppqqr The pectoral muscle; *nn* the superior part which arises from the superior part of the sternum for about one third of its length, and running in a transverse direction over the inferior part is inserted along with the levator humeri proprius by a flat membranous tendon into the humerus, betwixt the biceps and brachæus internus; *ppqq* the part of this muscle which arises from the anterior and inferior part of the sternum for about two thirds of its length, and runs down upon the muscles lying on the inside of the cubit; a little below *qq* it ceases to be fleshy; *r* the part which arises from the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, and is inserted into the head of the os humeri internally.

s Some of the superior parts of the trapezius. In this view none of the inferior parts can be seen.

ttuwwxxxyyyzzzz Membrana carnosæ; *tt* the posterior and inferior origin of the fleshy fibres; *u* the thickest part of this fleshy pannicle going to be inserted along with the latissimus dorsi and teres major into the humerus; *ww* large branches of veins which are spread in this muscle;

cle; *xx* the origin of the superior portion of the carnosus fibres of this muscle, which are but very thin, all tending towards the cubit, and becoming a meer membrane as they pass the juncture of the elbow, are thus expanded over the muscles, &c. below, adhering in some places to the edges of the muscular ligaments or those ligaments which bind down the tendons of the muscles to keep them in their proper places; *yyyzzzz* the posterior and inferior tendino-membranous part which runs over the loins, back, and part of the abdomen; the parts lying under which protuberate, as the *ferratus major posticus* at *yyy*, and the ribs at *zzzz*; it then goes down the lower limbs with, or is lost in the fascia of the *latissimus dorsi*, *fascia lata*, and other membranous expansions which are spread upon the muscles, &c. of the lower limbs.

In the upper Limb.

abbcddefghiiikk The membranous continua-

tion of the fleshy pannicle down the upper limb, as it covers the muscles, &c. which lie upon that limb; *abb* the extensor carpi radialis; *a* the fleshy belly; *bb* the tendon; *c* the tendon of a muscle which is analogous to a combination of the *abductor policis manus*, *extensor longus*, and *brevis policis manus*, and indicator in the human body: it arises from the lateral part and ridge of the radius, and (in a horse, the thumb and fore-finger being wanting,) is inserted into the imperfect metacarpal bone of the fore-finger, or lost in the ligaments inserted into that bone, or rather attached to them before their insertion: *def* extensor digitorum communis; *d* the fleshy belly; *ef* the tendon; *g* flexor carpi radialis; *h* flexor carpi ulnaris; at *iii* this membranous expansion goes under the hoof; *kkk* vena cephalica, which arises from under the hoof, and falls into the *jugularis externa*, on the radius it is called *vena radialis*, and below that, *vena plantaris*.

l The hoof.

In the lower Limbs.

ABCDabcdeghhiik The membranous continuation of the fleshy pannicle down the lower limbs along with the *fascia lata*, &c. as they cover the muscles, &c. which lie upon those limbs; *A* the *musculus fascia lata* protuberating; *B* *vastus externus*; *C* the patella; *D* the anterior ligament which binds the patella to the tibia; *a* the fleshy part of the *tibialis anticus*, making its appearance through the *fasciæ* that cover it; *bcd* the extensor longus digitorum pedis; *b* the fleshy belly; *cd* the tendon; *e* a sort of tendon formed by these *fasciæ*, which joins with the tendon of the extensor longus digitorum pedis; *g* the fleshy belly of the *peroneus*; *hh* a branch of the crural vein, called *vena saphæna*, or *saphæna major*; *iik* the tendon of the *plantaris*.

l The hoof.

The seventh Anatomical TABLE of the Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Glands, and Cartilages of a HORSE, viewed in front, explained.

In the Head.

a **T**HE anterior dilator of the nostril.
bcd The lateral dilator of the nostril and upper lip; *c* its origin; *dd* the part which is inserted into the nostril.

efgh The long nasal muscle of the upper lip; *f* its origin; *g* its tendon, where it unites with its fellow; *h* its insertion into the upper lip.

kk *Ales naris*.

lmno A muscle arising by a small tendon along with the long nasal muscle of the upper lip at *m*; *n* its insertion by a small portion into the wing of the nose; *o* the principal part going to be inserted into the *concha narium inferior*.

p Part of the *membrana pituitaria* which lies upon the opening of the nares. See table six, *x*.

P *Musculus caninus*, or the elevator of the corner of the mouth.

QQQ The orbicular muscle of the mouth.

qrr *Musculus ciliaris*; *q* its origin.

st The broad ligament of the eye-lids, which are membranous elongations formed by the union of the *periostium* of the orbit and *pericranium*, along both edges of each orbit.

uw The ball of the eye; *u* the pupil; *w* the iris.

xxxy The temporal muscle; *xx* its origin; *y* its insertion into the coronary process of the under jaw bone.

z The *masseter*.

1 *Arteria angularis*.

2 *Vena angularis*.

3 The *salivary duct*.

4 Branches of the *nervus maxillaris inferior*: they are branches of the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves: they are accompanied with an artery from the temporal artery which communicates with the *arteria angularis*.

In the Ear.

ab A muscle arising at *a* from the anterior cartilage, and inserted at *b* into the external ear.

c A muscle which arises by two fleshy heads from the internal surface of the anterior cartilage, and is inserted into the lower convex part of the external ear near the root, nearer the posterior edge than the anterior: it assists the posterior part of the *retrahens* in action.

d A muscle which is a sort of antagonist to *c*; it arises from the ridge of the occiput under the *retrahens*, and is inserted into the ear at *d*: it helps to turn the opening of the ear forwards.

f The anterior cartilage of the outer ear.

g The outer ear.

In the Neck.

abc *Sterno-mastoideus*, or *sterno-maxillaris*, because it arises at *a* from the top of the sternum, and is inserted tendinous into the lower jaw bone under the parotid gland, and by a continuation of the same flat tendon into the root of the *processus mastoideus*.

dd *Caracohyoideus* arises from the upper and internal side of the humerus, betwixt the insertions of the *subscapularis* and *teres major* by a flat membranous tendon, and is inserted into the *os hyoides*; it has a strong attachment to the anterior part of the *levator humeri proprius*, or rather the anterior part of the *trapezius*, by which it is confined in its proper place, being prevented forming a straight line when the neck is curved.

ee *Longus colli*.

ff *Scaleni*.

gh *Inter-transversalis minor colli*.

iklm *Serratus major anticus*; *i* the part which arises from the transverse processes of the third and fourth vertebrae of the neck; *k* that from the fifth, *l* that from the sixth, *m* that from the seventh: it is inserted into the scapula. Betwixt these parts are marked arteries and nerves which go to the parts lying over them.

nnoo The jugular veins; at *oo* are valves.

p *Glandulae cervicales inferiores*. See table second, 5.

In

In the Shoulders and Trunk.

abc Serratus minor anticus arises from the sternum and part of the first rib, and from the cartilaginous endings of the second, third, and fourth ribs near their joining to the sternum: it is inserted into the superior costa near the basis of the scapula and tendinous surface of the supra-spinatus; and is connected to the teres minor by a fascia, which is sent from this muscle over the infra and supra-spinatus scapulæ to its outer edge. Its flat tendon may be separated, some part of the way, to the basis and spine of the scapula, from the tendinous surface of the supra-spinatus scapulæ.

ddeeffggh Pectoralis; *ddee* the superior part arising from the sternum at *dd*, which is, at *ee*, going to be inserted, by a flat membranous tendon, along with the levator humeri proprius into the humerus, together with or betwixt the biceps and brachialis internus; *ffgg* the part of this muscle which arises from the anterior part of the sternum at *ff*, thence running towards the muscles lying on the cubit ceases to be fleshy about *gg*, and sends a membranous tendon or fascia down the muscles on the inside the cubit, which is joined by the membrana carnosæ; *h* the part which arises from the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, and is inserted into the head of the os humeri internally.

ikklmn Supra-spinatus scapulæ; *kk* its origin from the spine of the scapula; *l* its insertion into the head of the os humeri and capsular ligament on the inside of the biceps cubiti; *m* its insertion into the head of the os humeri and capsular ligament on the outside of the biceps cubiti.

opq Infra-spinatus scapulæ; *q* the tendon by which it is inserted into the protuberating part of the humerus.

r Teres minor.

stttuw Latissimus dorsi; *ss* the aponeurosis, or tendon of this muscle; *tt* the origin of its fleshy fibres; *u* a fleshy part of this muscle, which runs over the inferior angle of the scapula; *w* the fleshy part going to be inserted into the humerus.---The serratus major posticus protuberates a little under the aponeurosis of this muscle.

x Coraco-radialis.

yz Triceps brachii; *y* the head, called extensor longus; *z* extensor brevis.

I I I, &c. *2 2 2*, &c. *3 3 4 4 4 5 6 6* Obliquus externus, or descendens abdomenis; its superior origin is from the fifth rib: about *I I I*, &c. it begins its origin from the ribs and intercostals, and continues it down to about *2 2 2*, &c. where it ceases to adhere to them; *4 4 4* the fleshy part which does not adhere to the ribs, and intercostals; *3 3* mark the fleshy fibres arising from

the fascia lata; *5* the fleshy part of this muscle which lies over the abdomen; *6 6* part of its insertion into the spine of the ilium.---Upon this muscle are marked a great many small branches from the intercostal arteries which go to the membrana carnosæ and integuments.

7 7 Longissimus dorsi.

In the upper Limbs.

aabcdefghi A fascia or strong membranous production, lying over the extending muscles which are upon the cubit: *aa* its origin from the two external protuberating parts of the humerus, from the levator humeri proprius, from the trapezius, and from the anterior edge of the triceps: it is expanded like a strong ligament betwixt the two protuberating parts of the humerus, and gives origin to some of the fleshy fibres of the extensor carpi radialis; it is inserted into the radius on each side of the extending muscles, and into the muscular ligaments on the carpus; it makes a continued case for the extending muscles from their originations down to the carpus, and confines them steady in their proper places; there lies protuberating under it, at *abcdef*, the extensor carpi radialis, of which *bcd* mark the fleshy part; *ef* the tendinous, which is inserted at *f* into the metacarpal bone; at *g* the muscle protuberates, which is analogous to the extensors of the thumb in the human body, and at *hi* the extensor digitorum communis of which *h* is the fleshy part; *i* the tendon.

klm The tendon *i* inserted at *k* into the coffin bone; at *lm* into the great pastern or first bone of the finger.

nn Ligaments which confine the tendon of the extensor digitorum communis down to the great pastern, which is analogous to the first bone of the finger in the human subject: they are sent from the interosseus, &c.

op An expansion which arises from the external articular ligament betwixt the humerus and cubit and from the olecranon; it receives an addition from the longus minor and then descends over the bending muscles to form the ligaments on the carpus to which it is attached, as well as to the bones of the cubit on each side of the bounds of the bending muscles; there lies protuberating under it at *o*, the flexor carpi radialis; and at *p* flexor carpi ulnaris.---It forms the ligament which binds down the tendons of the bending muscles on the carpus, and descends more than half way down the splint bones, then degenerates into a membrane, and joins the ligament which arises from the sesamoid bones.

qr Vena cephalica: it arises from under the hoof and falls into the jugularis.

ss Vena plantaris.

t Nerves which go to the integuments.

u A ligament proper to the tendon of the extensor digitorum communis, inserted, at two protuberating parts of the radius, on each side the channel in which the tendon lies.

wxyy A ligament whose fibres run in a transverse direction over the anterior part of the carpus, to which the carnosæ membrane adheres at *w*, and the bursal ligament which lies under it about *x*: it seems to arise from the fascia which covers the bending muscles on the cubit, and the articular ligaments protuberating under it at *yy*.

zz The articular ligaments of the fetlock joint.

☉ A substance resembling the villous surface of a mushroom, arising from the coffin bone, received by the like substance arising from the hoof, which it mutually receives.

In the lower Limbs.

a Part of the gluteus externus.

bbbcd Gluteus medius; *bbb* its origin from the tendinous surface of the sacro-lumbalis; *c* its origin from the ilium.

efghik Musculus fascia lata; *e* the posterior fleshy belly; *f* the fleshy part lying betwixt the two fleshy bellies; *ghik* the broad tendon; at *g* it is covered by the fascia lata, which, in this place, is inseparably united with it, but ceases to adhere to it betwixt *g* and *h*, where it is cut off; at *i* the tendon of this muscle is inserted into the tibia; at *gh* the vastus externus protuberates; at *k* the patella; and betwixt *k* and *i* is the external anterior ligament which binds the patella to the tibia.

lmnopqrssst Biceps cruris; *lm* the anterior fleshy part, which is inserted into the patella near *m*, and by a strong tendon *mn* into the tibia at *n*; the part *m* lies under the flat tendon of the middle part *o*, which joins the flat tendon of the musculus fascia lata; *o* the middle part of this muscle going to be inserted into the anterior and superior ridge of the tibia, and the tendon of the anterior part running from the patella to *i*; *pqrssst* the tendon of the posterior part of this muscle, which is inserted at *sss* into the anterior ridge of the tibia, and under which protuberates, at *p*, the extensor longus.

uuuuwwxz 1 2 2 The tendon of the extensor longus digitorum pedis, of which *p* is the fleshy belly; and *uuuuwwx* the tendon inserted at *u* into the coffin bone, and at *ww* into the great pastern or first bone of the toe; *x* the place where the fasciæ are cut off which join in with this tendon; at *q* the tibialis anticus protuberates under the tendon of the biceps cruris, of which *q* is the fleshy part, and *z 1* the tendons protuberating under the ligaments; at *r* the peroneus protuberates, of which *r* is the fleshy part, and *2 2* the tendon which joins in with the long extensor of the foot.

3 Extensor brevis digitorum pedis arises tendinous from the upper part of the anterior protuberance that stands forwards from the calcaneum, and soon becoming fleshy is inserted fleshy and tendinous into the tendon of the long extensor digitorum pedis a little above that tendon's being joined by the peroneus.

4 A ligament common to the extensor longus digitorum pedis and tibialis anticus; it receives a little of the insertion of the biceps cruris into its superior edge internally; the part 4 is the strongest part of it: it arises from the tibia close to the insertion of the flat tendon of the biceps with which it is united: its fibres run obliquely downwards and outwards from the internal edge of the tibia to the external.

5 A ligament proper to the extensor longus digitorum pedis protuberating under the membranous ligament.

6 A ligament common to the extensor longus digitorum pedis with the tendon of the peroneus: it arises from the

bones of the tarsus and splint bone, and is inserted into the anterior and superior part of the metatarsal bone, and running membranous over the ligament 5 joins the ligament 4; its tendinous fibres run chiefly transverse, but some scattered irregular tendinous stripes from about 7 run obliquely downwards and inwards: there is an expansion running to this from the fascia which covers the flexor digitorum over the peroneus which compleats a case for that muscle.

7 A ligament which binds down the tendon of the peroneus; it runs from the tibia to the os calcis: it is marked 3 4 in table the second.

8 8 A sort of ligamentous fascia, betwixt which and the tarsal ligament the mucilaginous glands are contained; it is attached above, to the ligament 4, and below, to the ligament 6, on the inside to the articular ligament.

9 10 10 Interosseus, &c. it is like a strong ligament arising from the upper part of the metatarsal bones, and

some of the tarsal bones, and is inserted into the sesamoid bones and first bone of the toe on each side, and sends off the ligaments 10 10 to the tendon of the extensor longus digitorum pedis.

11 The tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis.

12 12 The tendon of the plantaris.

13 13 Vena saphæna.

14 Vena plantaris externa.

15 Vena plantaris interna, or a continuation of the vena saphæna.

16 The vena plantaris arising from under the hoof.

17 The tendon of the gemellus, or tendo achilles, inserting itself into the os calcis, covered by the fasciæ which are inserted into the os calcis.

18 Tibialis posticus.

19 A substance resembling the villous surface of a mushroom, arising from the coffin bone, received by the like substance arising from the hoof, which it mutually receives.

The eighth Anatomical TABLE of the Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Glands, and Cartilages of a HORSE, viewed in front, explained.

In the Head.

a THE anterior dilator of the nostril; the superior part is inserted into the superior edge of the alæ nasi, the middle part *a* into the cartilage, and the lower part into the anterior edge of the nostril below the anterior lateral cartilage, and above the posterior and inferior lateral cartilage.

bcD A muscle which arises by a small tendon along with the long nasal muscle of the upper lip, and from the musculus canini, or is attached to it by a membranous tendon which runs over the nerves 1 1 2 3: it is inserted into the wing of the nostril, but chiefly into the concha narium, or pituitary membrane which incloses the concha narium inferior; *b* its origin; *c* the fleshy part which goes to be inserted into the concha narium; at *D* those few fibres are cut away which were inserted into the wing of the nose; it is inserted into the alæ nasi fleshy all the length of its inferior edge.

dd Orbicularis oris.

e Canini, the elevators of the corners of the mouth.

f The masseter.

gg The temporal muscle; *gg* its origin; *h* its insertion into the coronary process of the under jaw bone.

i Part of the membrana pituitaris. See table the sixth *x*.

K The alæ narium.

kl The eye-ball; *k* the pupil, *l* the iris.

mmm Musculus ciliaris; *m* its origin.

o The elevator of the eye-lid, so thin and transparent that the white part of the eye is seen through it, and the tunica adnata, or conjunctiva, which lies under it, as well as the tendon of the straight muscles of the eye.

1 1 2 9 Nervus maxillaris superior, the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves; 1 1 branches going to the upper lip; 2 a branch which goes to the inside of the nostril towards the tip of the nose; 9 a branch which goes to the long nasal muscle of the upper lip.

3 Branches of the nervus maxillaris inferior; they are branches of the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves; and accompanied with an artery from the temporal artery which communicates with the arteria angularis; the nerve also communicates with the nervus maxillaris superior.

4 Arteria angularis.

5 Vena angularis.

6 The salivary duct.

7 The anterior cartilage of the outer ear.

8 The outer ear.

In the Neck.

ab Sterno-thyroideus; *a* its origin from the sternum internally; its insertion is into the thyroid cartilage.

cd Caracohyoideus; *c* the flat membranous tendon

coming from its origin from the upper and internal side of the humerus, betwixt the insertions of the subscapularis and teres major: it is inserted into the os hyoides: *d* the fleshy part: it is attached to the anterior part of the trapezius, which prevents its starting into a right line when the neck is curved: it has an attachment to the rectus anticus major, or an origin by a flat tendon along with its insertion from the os sphenoides.

f Scalenus; it arises from the transverse processes of the fifth, sixth, and seventh vertebræ of the neck, and is inserted into the first rib.

gg The inferior part of the transversalis cervicis: it arises from the transverse processes of eight of the superior vertebræ of the back, and from the fascia betwixt that and the broad tendon of the complexus, &c. by fleshy fibres: it is inserted into the transverse processes of the four inferior vertebræ of the neck partly fleshy, but chiefly by broad thin tendons, as *gg*.

h The superior part of the transversalis cervicis, which arises from the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh oblique processes of the neck, and the two uppermost of the back, viz. beginning at the lower oblique process of the third and at the uppermost of the fourth, and so of the rest. It is inserted into the transverse process of the first vertebra.

i Part of the trachelo-mastoidæus, complexus minor, or mastoidæus lateralis, which arises from the oblique processes

cesses of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh vertebræ of the neck, the uppermost of the back, and transverse processes of the second and third vertebræ of the back. It is inserted tendinous into the root of the processus mastoideus.

k Arteria carotis.

l Part of the jugular vein.

In the Trunk.

aabc Musculus in summo thorace situs, arises at *aa* from the first rib, and is inserted into the sternum about the root of the cartilage of the fourth rib; at *b* the edge *c* joins in with the rectus abdominis of which this muscle seems to be a continuation.

ffggbbiii Serratus minor posticus; *ffgg* the broad tendon by which it arises, cut off at *ff* to shew the gluteus medius; *ggbb* the fleshy part, beginning at *gg*; *iii* the flat tendons by which it is inserted into the ribs: it's first insertion is into the fifth rib. In some subjects this muscle runs fleshy under the serratus major posticus, and is inserted into the ribs from the fifth to the fourteenth.

FFG The serratus minor anticus arising from the sternum and cartilages of the four superior ribs at *FF*.

kkllmm, &c. Serratus major posticus; *kkll* it's broad tendon, cut from the tendon of the latissimus dorsi at *kk*; *llmm*, &c. the fleshy part, inserted into the ribs at *mm*, &c. it is, in some subjects, inserted into eight inferior ribs, in others only into seven.

H Supra-spinatus scapulæ.

I Infra-spinatus scapulæ.

nop Longissimus dorsi; *n* the strong thick part of it's tendinous surface; *o* the thin part of it's tendinous surface, through which the fleshy fibres make some appearance; *p* it's superior tendon, inserted into the transverse process of the seventh vertebra of the neck.

qrst Sacro lumbalis; *q* the part arising by a small tendon along with the longissimus dorsi; *r* it's uppermost insertion into the transverse process of the seventh vertebra of the neck; *s* it's insertion into the first rib; *t* that into the second.

yy, &c. *zz*, &c. *1 1*, &c. *2 2*, &c. The external intercostals; *yy*, &c. *zz*, &c. the anterior part over which the external oblique muscle of the abdomen runs without adhering; *zz*, &c. *1 1*, &c. the part to which the external oblique muscle adheres, which is about as extensive as it's origin from the ribs; *2 2*, &c. the parts which lie above the adhesion of the oblique muscle of the abdomen.

3 3, &c. Fleshy fibres which arise partly externally, ten-

dinous, but chiefly fleshy, and run in a transverse direction from one rib to another.

4 4, &c. Parts of the internal intercostals.

5 5 6 6 7 Obliquus internus, or ascendens abdominis; *5 5* it's origin from the spine of the ilium, tendinous, and fleshy: it's origin is continued to the ligamentum fallopii; it is also continued from the said ligament and symphysis of the os pubis: *6 6* it's insertion into the cartilage of the lowest rib partly tendinous: it is likewise inserted into the cartilaginous endings of the ribs as far as the cartilago ensiformis.

8 9 9 Some appearance of the transversalis abdominis.

10 10, &c. Some branches of the nervi lumbares.

11 A branch of the external branch of the outer iliac artery, accompanied by *12*.

12 A branch of the external branch of the outer iliac vein.

13 13, &c. Branches of the arteriæ intercostales inferiores.

14 14, &c. Branches of the arteriæ intercostales superiores.

15 15, &c. Branches of the arteriæ lumbares.

In the Shoulders and upper Limbs.

A Nervus musculo-cutaneus.

B Nervus medianus.

C Nervus cubitalis.

D Nervus radialis.

E Nervus axillaris.

F Vena axillaris.

abc Subscapularis, which is outwardly tendinous; *a* marks the place where the membranous tendon is cut off, by which the supra-spinatus receives some origin from the surface of this muscle; *b* marks a tendinous slip sent from this muscle which leaves it about *c*, and is inserted into the processus coracoides: it serves to guard some nerves which pass under it.

de The internal part of the pectoralis, coming at *d* from it's origin from the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen; *e* it's insertion into the head of the os humeri.

fgb Triceps brachii; *f* the head called extensor longus, arising from the inferior costa of the scapula; *g* the head called extensor brevis, arising from the humerus and expansion which covers the extending muscles on the cubit; *b* the part going to be inserted into the ancon.

iklmn Biceps brachii, or rather coraco-radialis; *i* it's origin from the processus coracoides scapulæ; *k* a fleshy part lying upon the tendon; *l* the external belly; *m* the internal belly; *n* the aponeurosis arising from this muscle

which it sends to the tendinous fascia, or covering of the cubit, and tendon of the extensor carpi radialis.

o Part of the brachialis internus: it arises from the neck of the humerus and internal lower part of the scapula; and is inserted into the radius a little below the insertion of the coraco-radialis, but more internally.

pqrstuvwxy Extensor carpi radialis; *p* it's origin from the superior external protuberating part of the humerus; *q* some of the part which arises fleshy from the fascia which is extended betwixt the two external protuberating parts of the os humeri: it arises above the part *q*, and ligament or fascia from the external ridge of the external condyle all the way up as far as the brachialis internus does not cover: but it's most considerable origin is from the anterior part of the external condyle of the humerus; from which place it continues it's origin into the great cavity on the anterior and inferior part of that bone, from whence it arises by a very strong tendon, firmly adhering to the tendon of the extensor digitorum communis. --- The origin of this muscle is as extensive as the originations of the long supinator, radialis longus and brevis in the human body: it appears to be a combination of all the three; it is assisted by the biceps, the fascia of which is like a strong flat tendon inserted into this muscle; *rst* the fleshy part; *uvw* the tendon inserted into the metacarpal bone at *w*; about *x* it adheres to the burfal ligament; *y* marks the place where the fascia, proper to the extending muscles on the cubit, is cut off from the fascia of the biceps muscle *ny*, which it joins, to be inserted, along with it, into the tendon of this extensor carpi radialis.

zz A ligamentous fascia.

1 2 2 3 4 5 6 6 Extensor digitorum communis; *1* the fleshy belly which arises from the external condyle of the humerus, the upper and lateral part of the radius and fascia which covers the extending muscles on the cubit; but it's principal origin is by a strong flat tendon from the anterior part of the external condyle of the humerus; from which place it continues it's origin into the great cavity on the anterior and inferior part of that bone called it's anterior fossula above it's articulation with the radius; it lies under the extensor carpi radialis, to the tendon of which it adheres for about three minutes from it's beginning as well as to the burfal ligament which lies under it: *2 2 3 4 5 6 6* the tendon; *3* the part which is inserted into the coffin bone; *4* the insertion of a slip of this tendon, along with the tendon of the extensor minimi digiti, into the great pastern, externally; *5* the insertion of a slip of this tendon into the great pastern internally; *6 6* the insertions of the ligaments into this tendon, which bind it down to the great pastern.

778 The muscle which is analogous to the extensors of the thumb in the human body; 77 the fleshy part arising from the lateral part and ridge of the radius; 8 the tendon going to be inserted into the internal splint: it is a combination of the abductor pollicis manus, extensor longus and brevis, pollicis manus, and indicator.

9 Flexor carpi radialis, arises from the inner condyle of the humerus and is inserted into the internal splint bone.

10 Flexor carpi ulnaris internus; that part of it which arises from the internal protuberance of the humerus.

12 Vena cephalica, it arises from under the hoof (where it is called vena plantaris) and falls into the jugularis.

13 13 The burfal ligament, belonging to the anterior part of this joint.

14 14 The articular ligaments of the carpus.

15 15 The articular ligaments of the fetlock joint.

16 Vena plantaris.

In the lower Limbs.

abbbcd Gluteus medius; bbb its origin from the tendinous surface of the sacro-lumbalis; c its origin from the ilium; near d it is inserted into the great trochanter of the thigh bone.

efG Vastus externus; e its principal fleshy part, inserted at f into the patella; G the thin fleshy part, inserted into the external lateral ligament of the patella.

ghik Tibialis anticus; g its origin from the superior, and anterior part of the tibia; it arises also by a very strong tendon from the inferior part of the os femoris into which the fleshy part, arising from the tibia about g, is inserted, having first run down about one third of the

length of the tibia, after which insertion fleshy fibres arise from this tendon and run obliquely downwards and inwards: the internal surface of this muscle, which is externally tendinous and arises from the tibia, sends off fleshy fibres obliquely downwards and outwards, which form a belly about twice as thick as those from the external tendon, which they meet, and with it form the tendon h, which is inserted into the superior and anterior edge of the metatarsal bone, and into the ossa cuneiforma: the external tendinous surface of this muscle, which arises from the os femoris, divides about the bottom of the tibia into two parts i and k, which serve as ligaments to keep the tendon h from starting from the tibia when this joint is bent: the part i is inserted into the lesser cuneiform bones of the tarsus, posteriorly running over the internal articular ligament as far back as the posterior edge of the splint bone; and the part k is inserted into the os cuboides: it divides for the passage of some vessels, and then unites again.

lmnopqrstt Extensor longus digitorum pedis; l its origin from the os femoris along with the strong tendon of the tibialis anticus, to which it is inseparably joined near its origin: it arises also from the tibia: m its fleshy belly; n n its tendon, joined at o by the tendon of the peroneus; with part of which it sends off a slip to be inserted into the first bone of the toe, or great pastern at p; at q it is joined by the fasciæ, which are here cut off, and sends with them a slip which is inserted into the great pastern at r; s the principal part of the tendon going to be inserted into the coffin bone; t t the insertions of the

ligaments into this tendon, which bind it down to the great pastern.

uu Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

wxx Peroneus; it arises from the external articular ligament, which runs from the external condyle of the femoris down the fibula, and from the fascia or tendinous covering of the flexor digitorum pedis; w its fleshy belly; xx its tendon, which joins in at o with the tendon of the extensor longus digitorum pedis.

y Tibialis posticus, arises from the external side of the posterior part of the head of the tibia, and from the tendinous surface of the flexor digitorum pedis; the tendon of which muscle it joins in with, after running through a groove on the internal side of the heel.

z The tendon of the gemellus.

⊗ The tendon of the plantaris.

1 Arteria tibialis anterior.

2 Vena saphæna.

3 Vena plantaris externa.

4 Vena plantaris interna.

5 A ligament proper to the extensor longus digitorum pedis.

6 6 A burfal ligament.

7 8 Articular ligaments.

9 The interosseus, &c. it is like a strong ligament arising from some of the tarsal bones, and the upper part of the metatarsal bones; and is inserted into the sesamoid bones of the fetlock joint, and upper parts of the great pastern on each side, and sends off the ligaments 10 10 to the tendon of the extensor longus digitorum.

The ninth Anatomical TABLE of the Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Glands, and Cartilages of a HORSE, viewed in front, explained.

In the Head.

a THE anterior dilator of the nostril.

ef The short nasal muscle of the upper lip.

gg The orbicular muscle of the mouth.

hbhiik Caninus, or the elevator of the corner of the mouth; hbb its origin from the upper jaw bone; ii its insertion into the buccinator; ik its insertion into the orbicularis oris.

llm Part of the buccinator; it arises from three different places: the superior fibres arise from the alveoli of the upper jaw; the middle fibres from the ligamentum inter maxillaris, and the inferior ones from the lower jaw:

it is inserted into the glandulous membrane of the inside of the cheek and lips; and at m into the orbicularis oris.

nop The globe, bulb, or ball of the eye; n the pupil; o the iris; p the white of the eye, or tunica sclerotica, covered with the albuginea, or tendons of the straight muscles only.

q One of the lachrymal glands placed in the great canthus of the eye, called caruncula lachrymalis, and glandula lachrymalis inferior.

r The semi-lunar fold, formed by the conjunctiva.

s Attollens; it arises from the bottom of the orbit near the foramen opticum, from the elongation of the

dura-mater by a short narrow tendon, and is inserted into the tunica sclerotica forming the albuginea.

t Deprimens; it arises and is inserted as the attollens, only the attollens is on the superior, and the deprimens on the inferior part of the globe.

u Adducens; it has its origin betwixt the attollens and deprimens, and is inserted betwixt them lying on the internal side of the globe: its tendon is joined by the attollens above, and deprimens below; and on the external side of the globe, those two muscles are joined in like manner before they reach the cornea, by the abducens; these four straight muscles altogether forming the tunica albuginea

ginea, are inserted into the tunica sclerotica near the edge of the cornea lucida.

w Obliquus inferior.

xyz Nervi maxillares superiores; they are branches of the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves; *x* branches which go to the upper lip; *y* a branch which goes to the inside of the nostril towards the tip of the nose; *z* a branch which goes to the long nasal muscle of the upper lip.

1 Arteria angularis.

2 Vena angularis.

3 The anterior cartilage of the outer ear.

4 The outer ear.

In the Neck.

ab Sterno-thyroideus, arising at *a* from the superior and internal part of the sternum fleshy, it becomes tendinous in about half its ascent up the wind-pipe, from which tendon the sterno-hyoideus arises; it soon becomes fleshy again and is inserted into the thyroid cartilage.

c Trachea arteria, asperia arteria, or wind-pipe.

defgh Longus colli; *d* the part which comes from its inferior origin, which is from the lateral parts of the bodies of the five uppermost vertebrae of the back and the lowest of the neck, and from the transverse processes of the sixth, fifth, fourth, and third vertebrae of the neck; it is inserted at *g* into the anterior oblique process of the sixth vertebra of the neck, and into the bodies of the fifth, fourth, third, and second, laterally, near the transverse processes, and into the anterior eminence or tubercle of the body of the first vertebra of the neck.

ikk Inter-transversarii posteriores colli; they arise from the roots of the oblique processes, and betwixt them and the transverse processes; also from the posterior part of the transverse processes of the four inferior vertebrae of the neck, and the uppermost of the back: they are inserted into all the transverse processes of the neck, except the first and last, though the obliquus capitis inferior seems to be a muscle of the same kind.

m Nerves coming from betwixt the sixth and seventh vertebrae of the neck, betwixt that and the first of the back, and betwixt the first and second of the back: they form the brachial nerves.

n Arteria carotis.

o Part of the vena jugularis.

p Part of the vena cephalica, where it falls into the jugularis.

In the Trunk.

a Semi-spinalis dorsi, arises fleshy from the tendinous surface of the longissimus dorsi: it is inserted into the

spines of the ten superior vertebrae of the back: and communicates with the spinalis cervicis as well as the fleshy fibres of the spinalis dorsi, before its insertion into the superior parts of the spines, the spinalis dorsi being inserted below it.

bbccdefgh Longissimus dorsi; it arises at *bb* from the posterior spine of the ilium, and at *cc* by a strong aponeurosis from the three uppermost spinal processes of the os sacrum, from all those of the loins and seven or eight of the back; this aponeurosis, or tendinous surface, is very strong near the spines as at *d*, but diminishes in thickness so as to shew the carnosus fibres through at *e*: it arises also fleshy from the inside of the ligament which binds the posterior part of the ilium to the transverse processes of the os sacrum, and from all the anterior side of the ilium which is behind the transverse processes of the os sacrum, and is inserted into the whole length of the inferior edges of the transverse processes of all the vertebrae of the loins, into the inferior or lower convex edges of about seven of the inferior ribs, betwixt their articulations and the sacro-lumbalis; the insertion into the lowest is about nine minutes broad, the insertions into those above, diminish gradually in breadth till they come to the seventh or eighth, where they end in a point: the sacro-lumbalis in those above lying close up to the transverse processes of the vertebrae of the back. It is inserted, by distinct tendons, into all the transverse processes of all the vertebrae of the back, and ligaments of the true ribs, and at *g* into the transverse process of the seventh vertebra of the neck; *bbfb* shew the carnosus origin of the gluteus medius from the tendinous surface of this muscle.

ikklllllll Sacro-lumbalis; *i* the part which, in this subject, arises from or along with the longissimus dorsi; it receives origins from the superior edges of all the ribs, except two or three of the uppermost, by flat tendons about half the breadth of the muscle, and is inserted, by distinct flat tendons, into the lower convex edges of all the ribs except two or three of the lowest, as at *llllll*, and into the transverse process of the seventh vertebra of the neck at *L*: each of these tendons run upon the surface of the muscle, going over about three ribs below its insertion.

noopp Levatores costarum; *noo* that which arises at *n* from the transverse process of the seventh vertebra of the neck, being inserted into the first rib at *oo*; it is sometimes called one of the scaleni: *ppp* those which arise from the transverse processes of the back, and the neighbouring ligaments, each being inserted into the back part of the outside of the rib below its origin.

qqrr, &c. The external intercostals; they arise at *qq*

from the inferior edge, and a little of the outside of each rib, the last excepted, are a little tendinous, and, descending obliquely downwards, are inserted at *rr* into the upper edge and from a small portion of the outside of each rib, the first excepted.

sstt, &c. The internal intercostals, they arise at *ss* from the superior edge only of the bony part of each rib, except the first, not covering any of the outside, and from the edges of the cartilages of the ribs, and a considerable part of the outside of the cartilages: they are, chiefly externally, tendinous, but partly fleshy, and ascending obliquely upwards, and forwards, are inserted into the lower edges of the bony parts of the ribs, and into the edges and part of the outsides of their cartilages, the last excepted.

uuwwxyy Transversalis abdominis; the part *uu* arises from the inside of the ribs below the triangularis of the sternum and diaphragm by fleshy digitations; the part *ww* arises tendinous from the transverse processes of the three or four uppermost vertebrae of the loins, by an aponeurosis, or tendinous plain, and fleshy from the internal labium of the crista of the ilium, and a great part of the ligamentum fallopii, or tendinous margin of the internal obliquus of the abdomen, and is inserted into the ensiform cartilage, and linea alba, adhering to the posterior plate of the aponeurosis of the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen at its first passing under the rectus. The lower part of the aponeurosis of the transversalis is separated from the upper in a transverse direction, from the edge of the rectus to the linea alba, about half way betwixt the navel and symphysis of the pubis, the upper part going behind the rectus, and the lower before it and the pyramidalis, if there is any; at *x*, from the spine of the ilium, arises an aponeurosis common to this muscle, with the lower posterior serratus and internal obliquus, cut off at *xi*, where it joins the serratus, and *yy* where it joins the internal obliquus.

z The elevating muscle of the tail.

1 The lateral muscle of the tail.

2 2 The inter-transversal muscles of the tail.

3 The depressing muscle of the tail.

The origins and insertions of the muscles of the tail are shewn in the next table.

4 Branches of the nervi lumbares, coming out of the sacro lumbaris, which run under the gluteus medius to go to the integuments.

5 5, &c. Branches of the nervi costales, lying upon the transversales, which go to the abdominal muscles and integuments.

6 Branches of the nervi lumbares which go to the abdominal muscles and integuments.

7 Small arteries coming out of the sacro-lumbalis to go to the gluteus medius.

8 8 Arteries from the intercostales inferiores.

9 9, &c. Branches of the arteriæ intercostales superiores.

10 The external Branch of the outer iliac artery in two ramifications, accompanied by 11.

11 The external branch of the outer iliac vein, in two ramifications.

In the Shoulders and upper Limbs.

abcde Sub-scapularis; it arises from all that space of the inner or concave side of the scapula, betwixt the insertion of the ferratus major anticus and near its neck, and from this situation it has its name: it is thick and made up of several penniform portions: *a* the part above the superior costa of the scapula, where there is yet remaining a part of the flat tendon by which the supra-spinatus receives some origin from the tendinous surface of this muscle; *b* the part below the inferior costa of the scapula, which is externally tendinous; *c* marks a tendinous slip sent from this muscle, which leaves it about *d*, and is inserted into the processus coracoïdes: it serves to guard some nerves which pass under it: this muscle is inserted at *e* into the head of the os humeri, which insertion is continued down to the insertion of the teres major.

fgb Teres major; *f* its origin from the inferior costa of the scapula; *g* the part which is externally tendinous, going to be inserted into the humerus.

ikllmno Longus minor; *iklln* its broad tendon by which it begins, at *i* from the inferior angle of the scapula, and at *ik* from the tendinous surface of the teres major; *ll* the beginning of its fleshy fibres, which become tendinous again at *m*, and are inserted into the inside of the ancon; at *n* may be seen, through the flat tendon of this muscle, the tendons of the membrana carnosa and latissimus dorsi, going to their insertions into the humerus, along with the teres major, to the tendon of which muscle they are inseparably joined; but before their insertion their fibres intersect each other in this manner, viz. the tendinous fibres from that part of the latissimus dorsi which lies over the inferior angle of the scapula, are inserted along with the inferior angle of the tendon of the teres major, running over the fibres of the inferior angle and those of the membrana carnosa, which are inserted along with the superior angle of that tendon; at *o* are left some

of the carnos fibres of the longus major, which was attached to, or received some origin from the flat tendon of this muscle.

pq Coraco brachialis; *p* its origin from the processus coracoïdes of the scapula; *q* its insertion into the humerus.

rs Brachialis internus; *r* the part which arises from the neck of the humerus, and the internal lower part of the scapula; and is inserted at *s* into the radius a little below the insertion of the coraco radialis and more internally.

t Flexor carpi radialis; it arises from the inner condyle of the humerus, and is inserted into the internal splint bone.

u The first head of the profundus or perforans.

w Nervus musculus cutaneus.

x Nervus medianus.

y Nervus cubitalis.

z z Nervus radialis.

1 Nervus axillaris.

2 Arteria axillaris.

3 Vena axillaris.

4 Arteria brachialis, or the humeral artery.

5 Vena cephalica.

6 6, &c. Burfal ligaments.

7 7, &c. Articular ligaments.

8 8 Cartilages belonging to the coffin bone.

In the lower Limbs.

aab Iliacus internus; *aa* Part of its origin which is continued from all, or most of the inside of the os ilium, which lies before the transverse processes of the loins and sacrum, and has some origin from that part of the fascia lata which lies betwixt it and the glutei: it joins in with the psoas magnus from its origin, and is, with it, inserted into the little trochanter of the thigh bone; they seem to be but one muscle.

ccdefghi Tibialis anticus; *cc* its origin from the superior and anterior part of the tibia; *d* the origin of its strong tendon, *degbi*, from the inferior part of the femoris, to which, near its origin, the tendon of the extensor longus digitorum pedis is inseparably attached; about *e* the superior part of the fleshy fibres, which arise at *cc*, are inserted into the inner side of this tendon, after which insertion, fleshy fibres run from the inner side of this tendon obliquely downwards, and inwards, and are met by fleshy fibres arising from the tendinous covering of the internal side of this muscle, which run obliquely downwards and

outwards; this fleshy part is about twice as thick as that from the outside tendon, and with it forms the principal tendon *f*, by which it is inserted into the superior and anterior edge of the metatarsal bone, and into the ossa cuneiformia: *g* the place where the external tendon divides, and is inserted, by the part *h*, into the less cuneiform bone of the tarsus, posteriorly running over the internal articular ligament as far back as the posterior edge of the internal splint bone, and by the part *i* into the os cuboides; at *i* this part divides for the passage of some blood-vessels, and then unites again.

kl Flexor digitorum pedis.

1 1 Arteria tibialis anterior.

2 Vena tibialis anterior, in which appear some valves: it is covered by a thin fleshy part of the tibialis from about 1 upwards.

3 The external anterior ligament of the patella, which binds that bone to the tibia.

4 The external lateral ligament, which binds the patella to the external condyle of the os femoris.

5 The external articular ligament, which binds the os femoris to the fibula, and tibia: it runs all the way down the fibula, and to the bottom of the tibia.

6 A burfal ligament, upon which lie mucilaginous glands.

7 The external articular ligament of the tarsus.

8 The internal articular ligament of the tarsus.

9 9 The articular ligaments of the fetlock joint.

10 10 The articular ligaments of the great pastern with the coronary bone.

11 11 The articular ligaments of the coronary bone with the coffin bone.

12 12 12 12 The anterior part of the burfal ligament of the tarsus.

13 13 The anterior part of the burfal ligament of the fetlock joint.

14 14 The anterior part of the burfal ligament of the articulation of the great pastern with the coronary bone.

15 The anterior part of the burfal ligament of the articulation of the coronary bone with the coffin bone.

16 17 Interosseus, &c. it is like a strong ligament arising from some of the tarsal bones, and the upper part of the metatarsal bones, and is inserted into the sesamoid bones, and upper part of the great pasterns; on each side at 17 17 are cut off small ligaments, which were inserted into the tendon of the extensor longus digitorum pedis.

18 18 Cartilages belonging to the coffin bone.

The tenth Anatomical TABLE of the Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Glands, and Cartilages of a HORSE, viewed in front, explained.

In the Head.

ab THE glandulous membrane of the inside of the lips; *a* glandulæ labiales; *b* glandulæ buccales.

c The concha narium inferior, covered by the pituitary membrane.

defg The four recti muscles, or muscoli recti of the eye; of which *d* is called attollens, *e* deprimens, *f* adducens, and *g* abducens: these muscles arise from the bottom of the orbit near the foramen opticum, in the elongation of the dura-mater, by short narrow tendons, in the same order as they are inserted into the tunica sclerotica, near and at the edge of the cornea lucida; the flat tendons, before they reach the cornea lucida, join and form the tunica albuginea, or white of the eye.

h Obliquus inferior.

i Musculus septimus oculi suspenforius, arises from the margin of the foramen opticum, and is inserted (being divided into several fleshy portions) into the posterior part of the sclerotica, below the terminations of the muscoli recti.

k Arteria angularis.

l Vena angularis.

m The middle portion of the cartilage of the nose: it is a broad cartilaginous lamina, joined by a kind of symphysis to the anterior edge of the middle lamina of the os ethmoides, to the anterior edge of the vomer, and to the anterior part of the groove formed by the ossa maxillaria, as far as the nasal spines of these bones: this lamina compleats the septum narium, of which it forms the principal part.

no The part *o* is but a continuation of the part *n*, which, both together, form the lateral cartilage of the nose: they are continuations of the middle cartilages.

pqr Nervi maxillares superiores; they are branches of the third branch of the fifth pair; *p* branches which go to the upper lip; *q* a branch which goes to the inside of the nostril towards the tip of the nose; *r* a branch which goes to the long nasal muscle of the upper lip.

s The anterior cartilage of the outer ear.

t The outer ear.

In the Neck and Trunk.

ab Inter-vertebrales; they arise from the ascending

processes, and form the space between the oblique processes of the uppermost vertebræ of the back: they are inserted into the lateral part of the body of the vertebra above it's origin.

cc, &c. *dd*, &c. The multifidus of the spine; *cc* the origins from the upper part of the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the back, and from the oblique ascending processes of the loins, and sacrum; *dd*, &c. the insertions into the spinal processes of the sacrum, loins, and back.

e The elevating muscle of the tail, beginning it's origin from the inferior or posterior edge of the third spinal process of the os sacrum, which origin is continued from near the end of the spine, about half way towards it's root: it's origin is continued fleshy from the sides and edges, and interspinal ligaments of the spines of the sacrum, below that from the whole length of the last of them, and is inserted into the first and second oblique processes of the os coccygis by two tendons; it then begins to arise from the spinal processes of the coccyx, and after passing over one, or two, is inserted into the next, or next but one below that: This seems to be a continuation of the multifidus of the spine.

fgh The lateral muscles of the tail or coccyx: *fg* the tendon by which it arises, at *f*, from this spine of the lowest vertebra but one of the loins; *h* the fleshy part: it is inserted tendinous into the oblique process of the coccyx or tail, and into two or three below that, and then joins in with the elevating muscle of the tail.

i The inter-transverse muscles of the tail, arising from the transverse process of one vertebra of the coccyx or tail, and inserted into that of the next, and so on through the whole length of the tail.

There are muscles which arise from the upper, or posterior part of the transverse processes, and are inserted into the oblique processes of the next but one or two below them; they are like the inter-transversales posteriores of the neck.

k The depressing muscle of the tail, which begins it's origin from under the transverse process of the third vertebra of the sacrum, and continues it from the whole length of the transverse processes of the sacrum below that, and from the inter-transverse ligaments, and so on down the tail almost to the last, and is inserted into the bodies of the bones of the tail.

ll, &c. The elevators of the ribs.

m Arteria cervicalis.

n The vertebral vein and artery of the neck.

o Arteria carotis communis.

p The trunk of the eighth pair of nerves.

q Part of the jugular vein.

r Arteria mammaris interna.

In the Shoulders and upper Limbs.

1 2 3 4 4 Sub-scapularis; it arises from all that space of the inner or concave side of the scapula, between the insertion of the ferratus major anticus, and near it's neck: from this situation it has it's name, it is thick and fleshy, made up of several penniform portions; *1* the part above the superior costa of the scapula, which is externally tendinous; *2* marks a tendinous slip sent from this muscle, which leaves it about *3*, and is inserted into the processus coracoides; some nerves and blood-vessels pass under it: this muscle is inserted, at *4 4*, into the head of the os humeri.

5 Nervus musculo-cutaneus.

6 Nervus medianus.

7 Nervus cubitalis.

8 Nervus radialis.

9 Nervus axillaris.

10 Arteria axillaris.

11 Vena axillaris.

12 Arteria brachialis, or the humeral artery.

13 Vena cephalica.

14 Vena plantaris.

16 16 Ligaments which bind together the bones of the carpus.

17 17, &c. Articular ligaments.

18 18 Cartilages belonging to the coffin bone.

In the lower Limbs.

aa Iliacus internus; *aa* part of it's origin which is continued from all, or most of the inside of, the os ilium, which lies before the transverse processes of the loins and sacrum, and has some origin from the posterior part of the anterior spine of the ilium, and that part of the fascia lata which lies betwixt it and the glutei: it joins in with the psoas magnus from it's origin, and is, with it, inserted into the little trochanter of the thigh bone.

S

b Interosseus,

b Interosseus, &c.
c Vena tibialis anterior.
d Vena saphena.

ee Vena plantaris externa and vena plantaris interna.
f A ligament which runs from the astragalus to the metatarsal bone.

gg, &c. Articular ligaments.
h The outer semi-lunar cartilage in the joint of the knee.
ii Cartilages belonging to the coffin bone.

The eleventh Anatomical TABLE of the Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Glands, and Cartilages of a H O R S E, viewed posteriorly, explained.

In the Head.

A THE outer ear.

ab Muscles running from the anterior cartilage to the external ear.

1 2 Retrahens; the posterior part *1* arises under the part *2*, and is inserted into the ear near the inferior muscle of the outer ear, or the depressor; the part *2* arises from the ligamentum colli and occiput, and is inserted into the convex part of the outer ear.

c The superior lateral muscle of the outer ear, which arises under the lateral muscle of the anterior cartilage, and is inserted into the inferior angles of the openings of the ears anteriorly.

d The lateral muscle of the anterior cartilage of the outer ear, which arises from above the orbit of the eye, and is inserted into the anterior cartilage.

3 The inferior lateral muscle or depressor of the outer ear: it arises from the quadratus colli, and is inserted close by the lower angle of the opening of the ear posteriorly.

e The orbicular muscle of the eye-lids, which arises from the ligament by which the conjunction of the eye-lids, in the great canthus, is tied to the nasal part of the os unguis.

4 4 5 6 Part of the latissimus colli, inserted about *5* into the lower jaw; at *6* the parotid gland protuberates under the latissimus colli.

f The globe, or ball of the eye.

gh Depressors of the lower lip, chiefly covered by the quadratus colli.

iii The orbicular muscle of the mouth.

k The elevators of the chin, where they are inserted into the skin, the fibres of which are intermixed with the fat of the chin.

l Caninus, or the elevator of the corner of the mouth.

m Zygomaticus; its origin is from the orbicularis of the eye; and its insertion into the orbicularis of the mouth.

n The lateral dilators of the nostril and upper lip.

o The digastrick muscle of the lower jaw; the quadratus colli covers this part, and immediately under it the mylohyoideus lies.

p The inferior maxillary glands.

q Vena angularis, a branch of the external jugular vein.

In the Neck, Shoulders, and Trunk.

abc Levator humeri proprius; *a* the portion which arises, under the part *b*, from the transverse processes of the four uppermost vertebræ of the neck; *b* the part which arises from the processus mastoideus, tendinous, and by a tendinous membrane from the pole bone or ridge of the occiput: these two heads unite before they pass over the head of the humerus, and are inserted into that bone along with the transverse or superior part of the pectoralis, between the biceps and brachialis internus: the first part hath the same origin as the angularis, called levator scapulæ proprius in the human body; the second has its origin much like the anterior and superior part of the trapezius, which, in the human body is inserted into the clavicle, but the clavicle being wanting in a horse it is inserted into the humerus, and the angularis into it.

def The superior part of the trapezius, under which, at *d*, the splenius protuberates; at *e* the serratus major anticus; at *f* the rhomboides.---To this muscle the part, as above, called levator humeri, which arises from the bones of the head, belongs.

g The mane.

hikllmmnnopq Membrana carnea; *h* the inferior part of the trapezius lying under the membranous part of this fleshy pannicle; *i* the superior fleshy part; *k* a membranous part; *llm* the posterior fleshy part, which begins at *ll*; *nnopq* the posterior membranous part lies over the obliquus descendens, linea alba abdominis and part of the serratus major posticus; *p* a large vein, which is spread in the fleshy part of this pannicle. It is attached to the upper edge of the superior part of the pectoralis, and the lower edge of the inferior part; so that they, together, surround the whole limb from the top of the shoulder to the bottom of the fore feet: its lower part goes with the lower part of the pectoralis to be inserted into the humerus, and its upper part with the upper part of the pectoralis down the fore limb: it may be called the most exter-

nal part of the pectoralis, or fleshy membrane; and that part of the pectoralis, marked *ffgg* in table the seventh, may be called the external part of the pectoralis; the part marked *ddee* the middle; and the part marked *b* the internal part: the internal part is inserted at the top of the humerus, the middle part as low as the bottom, and into the fascia of the coraco-radialis; and the external part runs, with part of this fleshy membrane, down the fore limb.

r The tail.

In the upper Extremities, or anterior Limbs.

abcdDefghiklmn The membranous continuation of the fleshy pannicle down the upper limbs, with the muscles, &c. protuberating under it; *a* extensor carpi radialis; *b* extensor digitorum communis; *cdD* flexor carpi ulnaris; *c* the external head, from the external protuberance of the os humeri posteriorly; *d* the internal head, arising from the internal protuberance of the os humeri; *D* the tendon; *e* the third described head, in table the third, of the profundus; *g* The middle part of the pectoralis, which sends a membranous expansion down this limb along with the expansion of the membrana carnea; *i* a sort of spongy fatty substance, probably a production of the membrana adiposa, lying over the protuberating part of this joint to preserve the bending tendons from bruises when this part touches the ground, &c.

k The internal and external vena plantaris; *kl* the external branch from the basilica.

mn The tendons of the sublimis and profundus.

op Ligamentous fibres which come from the inside of the radius, and are inserted into the external metacarpal bone; they protuberate at *o* and join in with the carnosus membrane about *p*.

qr The horny part of the hoof; *q* the superior part; *r* the sole or inferior part lying under the coffin bone.

In the lower or posterior Limbs.

ABabcdefghiklmnopqrstuvwxyz The membranous continuation

continuation of the fleshy pannicle down the inferior, lower, or posterior limbs, with the musculus fasciæ latæ; the fasciæ latæ, and other expansions of the muscles, with the muscles, &c. protuberating under them: A the large adductor of the thigh; B gracilis; *a* the gluteus medius lying under the carnos membrane, and continuation of the tendon of the latissimus dorsi; *b* the origin of the musculus fasciæ latæ from the spine of the ilium; *c* the anterior fleshy part; *d* the posterior fleshy part; *e* the tendinous surface into which the carnos fibres of the fleshy bellies *c* and *d* are inserted internally: *f* the gluteus externus protuberating a little; *ghi* the biceps cruris, or biceps tibia; *g* the anterior part; *h* the middle

part; *i* the posterior part; *k* the semi-tendinosus; K the patella; *l* the extensor longus digitorum pedis; *m* peroneus; *n* flexor digitorum pedis; *o* gemellus; *p* tendons formed by these fasciæ and expansions to join in with the extensors of the tarsus: about *p* and *q* there are seen branches of veins which terminate the saphæna minor in cutaneous ramifications; *q* nerves expanded upon these fasciæ, or sent off to the external parts (as the adipose membrane and cutis); they are branches of the sciatic nerve; *r* a sort of tendon formed by these fasciæ, which may probably assist the extensor digitorum when the tarsus is extended; *t* the tendons of the flexors; *u* the interos-

seus, &c. *ww* veins arising from under the hoof, which are branches of the vena tibialis posterior, from which the saphæna is derived; they are called venæ plantares; *x* a large nerve, called the external plantaris; *y* nervus plantaris internus; at *z* these fasciæ have an attachment to the tendons and ligaments as they pass over them; ☉ a sort of spongy fatty substance, probably a production of the membrana adiposa, lying over the protuberating part of this joint to preserve the bending tendons from bruises, when it touches the ground, &c.

1 2 The horny part of the hoof; 1 the superior part; 2 the sole or inferior part lying under the coffin bone.

The twelfth Anatomical TABLE of the Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Glands, and Cartilages of a HORSE, viewed posteriorly, explained.

In the Head.

A THE lateral dilator of the nostril.

bb Musculi canini.

cdde The orbicular muscle of the mouth.

fgb The depressor of the lower lip; it arises along with the buccinator, and is almost divided into two muscles, one superior the other inferior, for the passage of nerves and blood-vessels to the lower lip; *f* the superior part, which arises tendinous, and is inserted fleshy into the lower lip laterally; *g* the inferior part, which arises fleshy, and is inserted tendinous into the lower lip near the middle; *g* the fleshy belly; *h* the tendon.

i Buccinator.

k The masseter.

l Mylohyoideus; it arises from the lower jaw near the sockets of the dentes molares, and something more anteriorly, and is inserted into the os hyoides.

mm The parotid gland.

n The inferior maxillary gland.

o Branches of the nervus maxillaris inferior: they are branches of the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves: and accompanied with an artery from the temporal artery, which communicates with the arteria angularis.

p Arteria angularis.

q Vena angularis.

r The salivary duct.

st Vena temporalis.

u The outer ear.

In the Neck.

abcd Coraco-hyoideus coming, at *a*, from its origin at the upper and internal side of the humerus, betwixt

the insertions of the sub-scapularis and teres major by a flat membranous tendon: it begins to be fleshy at *a* as it comes from under the serratus minor anticus; *c* its insertion into the os hyoides: it has a strong attachment to the anterior part of the levator humeri or trapezius, near the whole length of its fleshy part, and the upper part marked *d* in table the third is attached to the rectus anticus longus, or internus major capitis, or it arises from the os sphenoides, by a flat tendon, close to the insertion of that muscle.

e Sterno-hyoideus; it arises from the middle tendon of the sterno-thyroideus, and goes to be inserted into the os hyoides along with the coraco-hyoideus.

fg Sterno-mastoideus, or sterno-maxillaris; it arises from the top of the sternum, and is inserted, tendinous, into the lower jaw bone; at *f* its tendon protuberates under the parotid gland; it is also inserted, by a continuation of the same flat tendon, into the root of the processus mastoideus.

hh Rectus internus major capitis.

ii Inter-transversales minores colli; they run from the transverse process of one vertebra to the transverse process of the next to it.

k The tendon of the trachelo-mastoideus.

lmnop Splenius; *l* the part coming from the origin of this muscle, which is from the expansion, common to it and the serratus minor posticus, &c. it arises tendinous from the ligamentum colli, under the rhomboides, and fleshy about the superior part of the neck; at *m* it is attached to the tendon of the trachelo-mastoideus, at *n* to the transversalis: it is likewise inserted into the fifth,

fourth, and third transverse processes of the vertebrae of the neck by flat strong tendons, which run on the internal side of the muscle: *p* the part which goes to be inserted into the occiput.

qqrs Rhomboides; *qq* its origin from the ligamentum colli; *qr* its origin from the superior spines of the vertebrae of the back; *s* the part going to be inserted into the scapula.

t Ligamentum colli.

uvwxyz Serratus major anticus; *uvwxy* its origination from the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth transverse processes of the vertebrae of the neck; *z* that part which is inserted into the external part of the scapula.

1 Vena jugularis communis.

2 Vena jugularis externa anterior.

3 Vena jugularis externa posterior, or superior.

4 Arteries coming out of the splenius to go to the trapezius and integuments.

5 Arteries accompanied with branches of the cervical nerves, which go to the levator humeri proprius and integuments.

In the Shoulder and Trunk.

abcd Infra-spinatus scapulæ; *b* its origin from the dorsum scapulæ, and the cartilage on the border of that bone; *c* its strong tendon, by which it is inserted into the protuberating part of the humerus, under the tendinous expansion which goes from the teres minor to the lesser anterior saw muscle; *d* a part of the carnos insertion of this muscle below that protuberating part of the os humeri.

T

effgh Teres

In the upper Limbs.

effgh Teres minor; at *ff* it sends off a fascia, which connects it to the serratus minor anticus; from *f* to *b* it is inserted into the humerus, and at *g* into the fascia which runs over the extending muscles on the cubit.

ik Latissimus dorsi; *i* the part which lies upon the ribs; *k* the part which runs over the inferior angle of the scapula.

IK Triceps brachii; *I* the part called extensor longus; *K* extensor brevis.

L Part of the pectoralis, which sends an expansion down the inside of the cubit.

Ummnnopp Obliquus externus abdominis; *Umm* the part which arises from the ribs, and intercostals; *mmnn* the fleshy part which runs over the ribs and intercostals; *o* the fleshy part lying over the abdomen; *pp* the strong broad aponeurosis of this muscle.

q The elevating muscle of the tail, beginning its origin from the inferior or posterior edge of the third spinal process of the os sacrum, which origin is continued from near the end of the spine about half way towards its root, being fleshy from the sides, and edges, and internal ligaments of the spines of the sacrum, and below that from the whole length of the last of them. It is inserted into the first and second oblique processes of the os coccygis by two tendons; it then begins to arise from the spinal processes of the coccygis and after passing over one or two tendons, is inserted into the next or next but one below that, and so on to the end of the tail.

r The lateral muscle of the tail, or os coccygis; it arises tendinous from the spine of the last vertebra but one of the loins, which tendon is marked *eee* in table the fifth, and the fleshy part *f*; it is inserted tendinous into the oblique process of the third vertebra of the tail, and also into two, or three, below that, and then joins in with the elevating muscle of the tail.

s The inter-transverse muscles of the tail, arising from the transverse process of one bone of the tail, and inserted into that of the next, and so on through the whole length of the tail. --- There are muscles which arise from the upper, or posterior part of the transverse processes, and are inserted into the oblique processes of the next but one or two below.

t The depressing muscle of the tail, beginning its origin from under the transverse process of the third vertebra of the sacrum, and continuing it from the whole length of the transverse processes of the os sacrum below that, and from the inter-transverse ligaments, and so on down the tail: it is inserted into the bodies of the bones of the tail.

uu Sphincter externus ani.

w Acceleratores penis.

aa The extensor digitorum communis, protuberating under the fascia which covers the extending muscles on the cubit.

ABCDGbcddeffg An expansion which arises from the articular ligament *A*, and from the olecranon *C*: it receives an addition from the longus minor, and internal protuberance of the humerus and expansion of the biceps muscle, or coraco-radialis, then descends over the bending muscles of the cubit down to the ligaments on the carpus, to which it is attached as well as to the bones of the cubit on each side of the bounds of the bending muscles: *ff* its attachment to the continuation of the ulna, or ligament from the ulna, which runs down towards the carpus, or to the radius near them; it has a strong attachment to the os pisiforme, or orbiculare betwixt *d* and *f*, and another betwixt the tendons of the flexor carpi ulnaris *de*; betwixt *f* and *f* it appears like a number of small tendons; there lies protuberating under it at *D* the tendon of the muscle, which is analogous to the extensor minimi digiti in the human body: at *Bbcdde* the flexor carpi ulnaris; *Bb* the external head arising by the tendon *B* from the external protuberance of the os humeri posteriorly; *c* the internal head arising from the internal protuberance of the os humeri; *Gdde* the tendon which divides into two a little below *G*, and is inserted, by the part *dd*, into the splint bone; and by the part *e* into the os pisiforme or orbiculare; *g* the third described head in table the third of the profundus, of which *bb* is the tendon.

E The tendon of a muscle which is analogous to the extensor of the thumb in the human body.

bb The tendon of the profundus.

ikk The tendon of the sublimis going to be inserted, near *kk* (where it divides for the passage of the profundus,) into the great pastern, or bone of the first order of the finger.

// Nervus plantaris externus and nervus plantaris internus.

L Vena cephalica; it falls into the jugular vein.

mm Vena plantaris externa and vena plantaris interna.

op The external articular ligament.

qr The internal articular ligament.

st A ligament which runs from the os orbiculare to the radius, and external articular ligament over the tendon *dd* of the flexor carpi ulnaris.

uw A ligament running from the orbicular bone of the carpus to the false metacarpal bone: it serves as a stay to that bone when the flexor carpi ulnaris is in action: there is a large vein protuberating under it which is a branch of the vena cephalica.

uxy A ligament which binds down the tendons of the sublimis and profundus running from the orbicular bone of the carpus to the articular ligament, &c. to the upper part of which the expansion of the bending muscles on the cubit makes a considerable addition: the part *ux* runs from the orbicular bone to the internal false metacarpal bone, and serves as a stay to it when the flexor carpi ulnaris is in action.

z A ligament which helps to bind down the tendon of the sublimis and profundus: it is fixed to the splint bones on each side: it is a continuation of the expansion which covers the bending muscles on the cubit.

1 A ligament inserted into the sesamoid bones, running over the tendons of the sublimis and profundus, which serves to prevent the tendons from starting from those bones when the joint is bent.

2 A ligament arising from the upper part of the great pastern on each side the tendons of the sublimis and profundus: it is attached to the tendon of the sublimis about *2*, and serves, as well as the ligament *1*, to confine the bending tendons to the bone when the joint is bent.

3 A ligament which binds the tendon of the profundus to the coronary bone when it is in action.

4 4 5 5 The interosseus: it is like a strong ligament arising from the bones of the carpus and upper part of the metacarpal bones: it is inserted into the sesamoid bones, and great pastern on each side, and sends off the ligaments *5 5* to the tendon of the extensor digitorum communis, which it keeps from starting when the joint is in motion.

6 A substance resembling the villous surface of a mushroom.

In the lower Limbs.

aaabcd Gluteus externus: *b* a fleshy origin from a ligament which runs betwixt the spinal, and transverse processes of the os sacrum; *bd* the place where the fascia lata is cut off from the production, which it sends under this muscle, or from its attachment to the tendinous surface of the internal part of this muscle arising from the ligament which runs betwixt the os sacrum and ischium, and receives first the insertion of those fleshy fibres which arise betwixt it and the ends of the spinal processes of the os sacrum from the same ligament, and then the fibres *aaa*, which arise from the fascia lata, and descend obliquely inwards and downwards to be inserted into it: *c* the place where this muscle ceases to arise from the fascia lata, and goes to be inserted into the lateral protuberance of the thigh bone: it sends off a fascia over the posterior part of the thigh bone, which runs in a transverse direction, and into which the pyramidalis is inserted, or joined

in with before it's insertion into the superior and posterior part of this protuberance.

efffg Gluteus medius; *e* the part which arises from the tendinous surface of the sacro-lumbalis, and does not adhere to the fascia lata; *fff* the part which receives fleshy fibres from the fascia lata; *g* it's origin from the ilium: it goes under the gluteus externus to be inserted into the great trochanter.

bikLlllmnnnoop Musculus fascia lata; *b* it's origin from the ilium; *i* it's anterior fleshy belly; *L* the posterior fleshy belly, over which the fascia lata sends a strong membrane, as well as under; so that it is received or contained in a duplicature of the fascia lata; the fibres *Llllm* arising from the superior or external fascia and descending to be inserted into the inferior; the part *bik* arises from the spine of the os ilium internally tendinous: fleshy fibres arising from that flat internal tendon, and descending to be inserted chiefly into the inside of the fascia; *kloo* the fleshy part in the superior angle; *l* being thickest, it gradually diminishes till it is lost in the line *oo*; the dark colour of the fleshy fibres make some appearance through the fascia in this angle, though it is very thick, but not near so much as the part *bio*, because the covering of that is only (or little more than) a common membrane; the line *bm* marks the place where the fascia lata is cut off before it passes betwixt this muscle and the gluteus externus, to be inserted into the anterior costa of the os ilium; *lm* marks the place where the production of the fascia lata, which is sent over this muscle, is cut off; and *lll* the place where it joins to the broad tendon of this muscle, in which place it is cut off; *nn* marks the place where the fascia lata ceases to adhere to the broad tendon of this muscle, in order to pass down over the leg and foot; at *p* the tendinous surface of the rectus cruris makes it's appearance through the tendon of this muscle. --- This muscle is inserted by a strong tendon into the upper and anterior part of the tibia, adhering to the tendon of the anterior, and middle part of the biceps muscle all the way from the patella to it's insertion into the tibia.

OPP The large adductor of the thigh; *PP* the place where the fascia lata is cut off, which confines this part of the muscle in it's place.

qrrsstuvwxyz 1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 Biceps cruris; *qrr* mark the superior, or anterior head where it arises by carnos fibres, from the fascia lata: it's principal origin is from the ligaments which run from the spinal processes to the transverse processes of the os sacrum, and from thence to the tubercle of the ischium: *stuw* mark the inferior or posterior head, where it arises by carnos

fibres from the fascia lata: it's principal origin is from the tubercle of the ischium, beginning at the extremity of that tubercle from the inferior angle, and continuing it's origin, by a flat strong tendon, about six minutes along the inferior edge of that bone; this tendon is continued down from the tubercle towards *su* betwixt *t* and *w*, from which, a little above *t*, the fleshy fibres *sstz* 1 4 4 begin to arise; but the fleshy part *uw* 2 4 5 begins it's origin from the tubercle, and continues it down the said tendon; *rry* the fleshy part of the anterior head where it does not arise from the fascia lata; *z* the tendon by which it is inserted into the patella, and superior and anterior part of the tibia; the part *rry* lies under a fascia sent from the anterior part of the posterior head to the tendon of the musculus fascia lata; *x* 1 2 4 4 5 the fleshy part of the posterior head, where it does not arise from the fascia lata; 7 3 4 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 the tendon of the posterior head, which joins the tendon of the anterior head near the patella, and is likewise inserted into the anterior part of the tibia all the way down to the ligament common to the extensor longus digitorum pedis, and tibialis anticus, and into part of the upper edge of that ligament; 5 6 is the strongest part of this tendon; it joins with a production of the fascia lata, and is inserted into the os calcis; there lie protuberating under this tendon, at 9, the extensor longus digitorum pedis, at 10 the peroneus, at 11 the flexor digitorum pedis, at 12 the soleus, and at 13 the gemellus.

14 15 15 16 17 Semi-tendinosus; 14 it's origin from the ligament running from the spinal to the transverse processes of the os sacrum, and from thence to the ischium; 14 15 15 mark the part where it receives carnos fibres from the fascia lata; 15 15 16 the fleshy part where it does not arise from the fascia lata; 17 the tendinous production which wraps over the gemellus to join in with the fascia lata, and tendon of the biceps cruris: it sends off an expansion which is attached to the tendinous ligament which lies over the gemellus, and covers some blood-vessels and nerves which pass over the gemellus and run down the leg, and are marked 14 in table the second at the heel: it is also inserted by a flat tendon, or expansion, into the plantaris near the bottom of the fleshy part; through which expansion there is an opening for the passage of a large nerve: it's principal insertion is by a flat tendon into the superior and anterior part of the tibia internally, marked *k* on the left lower limb in table the second.

18 19 19 20 The gracilis: 19 19 the part coming from it's origin, which is from the edge of the inferior branch of the os pubis near the symphysis by a broad and very short tendon, from thence the fleshy fibres run down to the

internal condyle of the os femoris, where they terminate in a thin tendon, which afterwards degenerates into a kind of aponeurosis, and is inserted into the fore part of the inside of the head of the tibia; and from thence it is continued almost to the bottom of that bone, and the posterior part is attached to the tendinous surface of the flexor digitorum pedis.

21 7 8 A part of the fascia lata, &c. which is left remaining, the rest being cut away before it's attachment to the tendons of the biceps, and semi-tendinosus: they cover the tendon of the gemellus, and are inserted into the inner side of the os calcis with a tendinous production of the plantaris: these fasciae are inserted into the edges of the principal tendon of the plantaris, but most strongly into the external edge: the fasciae, along with the tendinous production of the plantaris, being united, divide into two almost equal parts (or if they are continued into each other it is by what is membranous;) the external is inserted into the external edge of the plantaris as it passes over the calcaneum: the internal portion partly into the said tendon opposite to the other, but chiefly into the internal side of the calcaneum close to the origin of the aponeurosis plantaris.

22 23 24 25 26 The tendon of the plantaris coming from under the tendons of the fasciae and twisting over the tendon of the gemellus at 22; at 26 it divides for the passage of the tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis. The part 22 23 belongs to that part which is analogous to the plantaris in the human body, and inserted into the heel; and the part 23 24 25 26 is analogous to the short flexor of the toes arising from the heel or protuberance of the calcaneum, but in a horse they are continued one into the other.

27 The tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis of which 11 is the fleshy portion, lying partly under the broad tendon of the biceps cruris.

28 29 The tendon of the peroneus, of which 10 is the fleshy part lying under the broad tendon of the biceps cruris.

30 The tendon of the extensor longus digitorum pedis; of which 9 is the fleshy part lying under the broad tendon of the biceps cruris.

40 Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

41 42 Tibialis posticus; 41 it's fleshy belly lying under the flat tendons of the sartorius and gracilis; 42 the tendon going to join in with the tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis.

43 Popliteus, lying under the tendons of the sartorius and gracilis.

44 Some of the fleshy part of the flexor digitorum pedis, of which 27 is the tendon.

45 Nerves which make some appearance under the tendon of the biceps cruris, going to the tibialis anticus, &c. they are branches of the small sciatic ramus, or sciaticus externus, called likewise sciatico-peronæus.

46 The external nervus plantaris.

47 The internal nervus plantaris.

48 Arteria plantaris externa.

49 Vena plantaris externa.

50 Vena plantaris interna.

51 A ligament which runs from the tibia to the os calcis, it lies over the tendon of the peroneus.

52 52 The external articular ligament, which is inserted above into the tibia and below into the astragalus, and os calcis.

53 A ligament which binds together the bones of the

tarfus and metatarfus inserted externally above into the os calcis, and below into the splint or external imperfect metatarsal bone.

54 A tarsal ligament.

55 A strong ligament which binds the os calcis to the astragalus, os naviculare, ossa cuneiformia, and splint or imperfect metatarsal bone, marked 899 in table the second.

56 56 57 57 The interosseus, &c. it is like a strong ligament arising from the upper part of the metatarsal bones, and some of the tarsal bones, and is inserted into the sesamoid bones, and first bone of the toe; on each side it sends off the ligaments 57 57 to the tendon of the extensor digitorum pedis.

58 A ligament lying over the tendon of the plantaris:

it is inserted into the sesamoid bones on each side of the tendon, to which bones it closely confines the tendon when this joint is bent, but is not attached to it.

59 A ligament arising from the first bone of the toe on each side, and inserted into the middle of the tendon of the plantaris, to which bone it confines the tendon, when this joint is bent.

60 A ligament which binds the tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis down to the second bone of the toe when this joint is bent.

61 A substance resembling the villous surface of a mul-room, arising from the coffin bone, received by the like substance arising from the hoof, which it mutually receives.

The thirteenth Anatomical TABLE of the Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Glands, and Cartilages of a HORSE, viewed posteriorly, explained.

In the Head.

a **G** LANDULÆ labiales.

bb Musculus caninus.

cc Buccinator.

def The depressor of the lower lip: it arises along with the buccinator, and is almost divided into two muscles, one superior the other inferior, for the passage of nerves and blood-vessels to the lower lip; *d* the superior part which arises tendinous, and is inserted fleshy into the lower lip laterally; *ef* the inferior part which arises fleshy and is inserted tendinous into the lower lip near the middle: *e* the fleshy belly; *f* the tendon. --- The part *d* is the depressor of the corner of the mouth, and the part *ef* the depressor of the lower lip, but the part *d* is covered by the blood-vessels and nerves which go to the chin.

gggb The orbicular muscle of the mouth.

ii The elevators of the chin.

k The eye-ball.

ll Musculus ciliaris.

m Masseter.

n Branches of the nervus maxillaris inferior: they are branches of the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves, and are accompanied with an artery from the temporal artery, which communicates with the arteria angularis.

oo Arteria angularis.

p Vena angularis.

q The salivary duct.

rs Vena temporalis.

t The outer ear.

In the Neck.

ab Coraco-hyoideus, coming at *a* from its origin, at the upper and internal side of the humerus, betwixt the insertions of the sub-scapularis and teres major, by a flat membranous tendon: it begins to be fleshy as it comes from under the serratus minor anticus: *b* its insertion into the os hyoides: it is attached to the anterior part of the trapezius near its whole length, and above that attachment to the rectus major capitis anterior; or has an origin along with the insertion of that muscle from the os sphenoides by a flat tendon.

c Sterno-hyoideus: it arises from the middle tendon of the sterno-thyroideus, and is inserted into the os hyoides along with the coraco-hyoideus.

d 5 Genio-hyoideus; 5 its origin from the lower jaw, tendinous. --- Its insertion into the os hyoides is near *d*.

6 6 7 Diaphragmus; 7 the middle tendon; 6 6 its two insertions into the lower jaw.

ee Obliquus capitis inferior, covered by the fascia by which the complexus is attached to the transverse processes of the first and second vertebrae of the neck: it arises from all the length of the spine of the oblique process of the second vertebra of the neck, and from all the posterior part of that vertebra which the inter-vertebralis does not cover, and is inserted into all or most of the anterior part of the broad transverse process of the atlas, which the inter-vertebralis does not cover.

f Rectus internus major capitis, or rectus anticus

longus: it arises from the transverse processes of the third and fourth vertebrae of the neck, and from a part of the longus colli: it is inserted into the os sphenoides.

ghiklmnooo Transversalis cervicis; *gb* the superior part, which arises from the oblique processes of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh vertebrae of the neck, and two of the uppermost of the back, viz. the beginning of the lower oblique process of the third, and uppermost of the fourth, and so of the rest: it is inserted into the transverse process of the first vertebra of the neck; *iklmn* the inferior part; it arises from the transverse processes of eight of the superior vertebrae of the back, and from the fascia betwixt that and the broad tendon of the complexus, &c. by fleshy fibres: at *k l m n* it is inserted into the transverse processes of the four inferior vertebrae of the neck, partly fleshy, but chiefly by broad thin tendons; at *ooo* the inter-transversalis makes some appearance.

pq Trachelo-mastoidæus, complexus minor, or mastoidæus lateralis; *p* the fleshy part: it arises from the oblique processes of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh vertebrae of the neck; the uppermost of the back, and the transverse processes of the second and third vertebrae of the back; *q* the tendon going to be inserted into the root of the processus mastoidæus.

Rrssttuwx Complexus; it is attached by a fascia to the transverse processes of the first and second vertebrae of the neck. It arises from the oblique processes of the third vertebra of the neck, and from all those of the neck below

low that, and from the upper oblique process of the first vertebra of the back, and by a pretty strong, flat tendon from the second and third vertebræ of the back, from the last of which the tendon is reflected to the spinal process of the same vertebra, which makes a communication betwixt this part of the muscle and that arising from the spines of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh vertebræ of the back: *r* fleshy fibres arising from the broad tendon; at *R* it arises tendinous from the ligamentum colli; *sstt* tendinous lines, by which the fleshy fibres are intersected, which advance towards the tendon *u*; *w* the part which is inserted, by a strong round tendon, into the occiput near its fellow; at *x* are marked the directions of some tendinous threads which attach it to the ligamentum colli.

yz Ligamentum colli; *z* the place where the rhomboides and the trapezius are cut from their origins.

- 1 Part of the vena jugularis communis.
- 2 Vena jugularis externa anterior.
- 3 Vena jugularis externa posterior, or superior.
- 4 Branches of the cervical arteries and veins going to and coming from the splenius trapezius and integuments.

In the Trunk.

aa, &c. The serratus major posticus, inserted into the ribs.

bbcccc, &c. *dd*, &c. The external inter-costals; *b* a part to which the external oblique muscle does not adhere; *cc*, &c. the part to which the external oblique muscle of the abdomen adheres, which is about as extensive as its origin from the ribs; *d* the part over which the external oblique muscle of the abdomen runs without adhering.

eee, &c. Fibres which arise partly, externally, tendinous, but chiefly fleshy; and run in a transverse direction from one rib to another.

ff, &c. Part of the internal inter-costals.

gg, &c. Fleshy fibres which run in the same direction as the external inter-costals from one cartilaginous ending of the ribs to another.

hiiklmm Obliquus internus or ascendens abdominis; it arises from the spine of the ilium, tendinous, and fleshy, which origin is continued to the ligamentum fallopii, from which it arises, and from the symphysis of the os pubis; it is inserted into the cartilage of the lowest rib, tendinous and fleshy, and into the cartilaginous endings of the ribs as far as the cartilago-ensiformis; *b* the fleshy part ending at *ii*; at *k* is an opening through which blood-vessels pass to and from the external oblique muscle; *l* the flat tendon; at *mm* that part of the tendon of this muscle which runs over the rectus is cut off.

no Rectus abdominis, arises from the os pubis and is inserted into the cartilago-ensiformis, and the cartilages of the tenth, ninth, eighth, seventh, sixth, fifth, fourth, and third ribs near the sternum; and into the sternum betwixt the roots of the cartilages of the third and fourth ribs. --- There are fleshy fibres arising from the first rib which join it at its origin from the sternum, betwixt the cartilages of the third and fourth ribs. --- This is called a distinct muscle and named musculus in summo thorace situs.

p The elevating muscle of the tail.

q The lateral muscle of the tail.

r The inter-transverse muscle of the tail.

s The depressing muscle of the tail.

For a more full explanation of the muscles of the tail, see table the 12th.

t The external sphincter ani.

u Acceleratores penis.

ww Glands.

--- The blood-vessels and nerves which are marked on the thorax, are those which were distributed to the parts taken off, as the obliquus externus, latissimus dorsi, membrana carnosa, &c. and integuments: the nerves come from the nervi dorsales, or costales, and nervi lumbares; the arteries from the arteriæ inter-costales inferiores, and the arteriæ lumbares; the veins from the venæ inter-costales and venæ lumbares.

In the upper Limbs.

ABC Triceps brachii; *A* the part called extensor longus; *B* extensor brevis: the long head arises from the inferior costa of the scapula, and the short head from the humerus, they are inserted into the ancon at *C*.

abc Extensor digitorum communis; *a* the fleshy part which arises from the external condyle of the humerus, the upper and lateral part of the radius and fascia which covers the extending muscles on the cubit, but its principal origin is by a strong flat tendon from the anterior part of the external condyle of the humerus, from which place it continues its origin into the anterior fossula, or sinus, which receives the upper head of the radius when the cubit is bent: it lies under the extensor carpi radialis, to the tendon of which it adheres for about three minutes from its beginning, as well as to the bursal ligament which lies under it; *bc* the tendon which is chiefly inserted into the coffin bone: it sends the slip *c* to the tendon of the extensor minimi digiti, to be along with it inserted into the anterior and superior part of the great pastern externally; and another slip which is inserted into the anterior and superior part of the great pastern internally: it

likewise sends a flat tendinous slip or aponeurosis to the os orbiculare, and another to the superior part of the metacarpal bone or internal articular ligament near its insertion into that bone: these are analogous to those aponeuroses in the human body, which bind the tendons of this muscle together.

dd The tendon of the muscle which is analagous to the extensor minimi digiti in the human body, joined by the slip *c* of the extensor digitorum communis: it arises from the superior part of the radius, from the external part of the ulna for a considerable way down that bone, and from the vagina or case which binds together the bending muscles of the cubit, and is inserted along with the slip *c* into the anterior and superior part of the great pastern externally: this slip, which it receives, is analogous to the aponeurosis in the human body, which binds the tendons of the extensor digitorum together: it sends a slip to the orbicular bone, to which, by that means, it is bound.

efghi Flexor carpi ulnaris: *e* the external head, arising, by the tendon *e*, from the external protuberance of the os humeri posteriorly: *f* the internal head, arising from the internal protuberance of the os humeri: *g* the tendon which divides into two a little below *g*, and is inserted, by the part *h*, into the external splint bone, and, by the part *i*, into the os pisiforme or orbiculare. --- These heads are two distinct muscles, the one ulnaris externus, the other ulnaris internus; the tendon of the ulnaris externus only is divided, being inserted partly into the external splint bone, and partly into the orbiculare.

Kk/m The profundus: it arises by four distinct heads, the most considerable of which, marked *K*, arises from the internal protuberance of the os humeri posteriorly under and in common with the sublimis, with which it seems to be confounded, in some degree, all the way down the fleshy part till it comes to the tendon, where the four heads unite, and then the profundus and sublimis make two distinct tendons: the second head arises under the first, from the same protuberance, by a small flatish tendon, which soon swells into a round fleshy belly, then, gradually tapering, becomes a round tendon, and joins in with the first head a little above the orbicular bone of the carpus: the third head *k* arises fleshy from the ancon near its extremity, and soon becoming a small long tendon joins in with the first and second heads about the same place where they unite: the fourth head arises fleshy from the flat posterior part of the radius about its middle, and (first becoming tendinous) joins in with the heads about the same place where they join with each other; *lm* the common tendon, which is inserted below *m* into the coffin bone. --- It receives,

from the posterior part of the bones of the carpus, the insertion of what is analogous to the flexor brevis pollicis manus, and flexor parvus minimi digiti, in the human body.

Nno The sublimis, which arises from the internal protuberance of the os humeri posteriorly, over and in common with the first head of the profundus, with which it seems to be confounded, in some degree, all the way down the fleshy part, till it comes near the orbicular bone of the carpus, where it makes a distinct tendon *no*, which divides, near *o*, for the passage of the profundus, and is inserted into the great palmar on each side of that tendon, and serves as a ligament to confine it to that bone when the joint is bent; *N* the fleshy part. --- It receives, from the posterior and internal part of the radius, the insertion of what is analogous to the flexor longus pollicis manus in the human body.

pp Nervus plantaris.

q Arteria plantaris.

s Vena cephalica; it falls into the jugular vein.

tt Vena plantaris externa, and vena plantaris interna.

u The burfal ligament, at the juncture of the humerus with the scapula.

wx The external articular ligament of the carpus.

yz The internal articular ligament of the carpus.

1 2 A ligament running from the orbicular bone of the carpus to the splint bone: it serves as a stay to that bone when the flexor carpi ulnaris is in action: there is a large branch of the vena cephalica protuberating under it.

3 3 4 4 Interosseus, &c. it is like a strong ligament arising from the bones of the carpus, and upper part of the metacarpal bones: it is inserted into the sesamoid bones and great palmar on each side, and sends off the ligaments *4 4* to the tendon of the extensor digitorum, which it keeps from starting when the fetlock joint gives way. --- It supplies the places of the interossei manus, and abductors of the fore finger, little finger, and short abductors of the thumb, with the adductors of the thumb and little finger.

In the lower Limbs.

ab Iliacus internus; *a* it's origin from the spine of the ilium: it arises from the whole or superior half of the inside of the os ilium, and has some origin from that part of the fascia lata which lies betwixt it and the glutei: it is joined in with the psoas magnus from it's origin, and with it inserted into the little trochanter of the thigh bone: they seem to be but one muscle.

cdddefgh Gluteus medius; *c* the part which arises from the tendinous surface of the sacro-lumbalis, and does not adhere to the fascia lata; *dddd* the part which re-

ceives fleshy fibres from the fascia lata; *e* it's origin from the ilium, which is continued from this place to the posterior part of the spine, and all that space of the os ilium which lies betwixt the spine and the gluteus internus, partly tendinous, but chiefly fleshy; and from the ligament which goes between the ilium and the transverse processes of the os sacrum; *f* the part which lies under the gluteus externus and biceps cruris; *ggh* it's insertion into the great trochanter.

AAB Gluteus externus; *AA* the fleshy part; *B* a flat tendon.

C Gluteus medius.

D Pyramidalis.

E Musculus fascia lata.

F Sartorius.

iklmnGH Pyramidalis, arises from the os sacrum and the ligament betwixt that and the ischium: it is, for a considerable way, inseparably joined to the gluteus medius, and inserted at *k* into the back part of the great trochanter: it receives an expansion from the gluteus externus: *G* the insertion of it's flat tendon *H*.

o Triceps secundus; it arises from the ischium, and is inserted into the linea aspera of the thigh bone, and near it's insertion is attached to the large adductor.

qrst Triceps tertius, the large adductor of the thigh, or adductor magnus: it arises from the ligament running from the sacrum and coccyx to the ischium; which ligament is probably nothing more than the flat tendon of this muscle, to the posterior edge of which the fascia lata is joined, and to the anterior edge of the ligament running betwixt the os sacrum and the ischium: it's principal origin is from the tubercle of the ischium: it is inserted by a strong tendon into the internal condyle of the humerus, behind the origin of the articular ligament and a little below it, and by a flat tendon into the articular ligament and tendon of the semi-tendinosus: it joins in with the long adductor near it's insertion.

uvw Gracilis: it arises from the edge of the inferior branch of the os pubis, near the symphysis, by a broad and very short tendon; from thence the fleshy fibres run down to the internal condyle of the os femoris, where they terminate in a thin tendon, which afterwards degenerates into a kind of aponeurosis, and is inserted into the fore part of the inside of the head of the tibia.

xyyz The inferior part of the semi-tendinosus: the upper part is cut off at *x*: the origin, by carnosus fibres from the broad tendon of the adductor magnus, is shewn at *s*: the tendinous production which wraps over the gemellus to join in with the fascia lata and tendon of the biceps cruris is cut off at *yy*: it sends off an expan-

sion which is attached to the tendinous ligament which lies over the gemellus and covers some nerves and blood-vessels which pass over the gemellus and run down the leg; they are marked *14* in table the second: it is also inserted by a flat tendon or expansion into the plantaris near the bottom of the fleshy part; through which expansion there is an opening for the passage of a large nerve marked *67* in table the third on the left lower limb; it's principal insertion is by a flat tendon into the superior and anterior part of the tibia internally.

1 2 3 Semi-membranosus; *2* it's origin from the tubercle of the ischium: at it's origin it is attached to the short head of the biceps cruris; about *z* it joins in with the semi-tendinosus, and is with it inserted into the tibia.

4 5 6 7 7 8 Vastus externus; *4* it's origin from the posterior part of the great trochanter; *5* the part which arises from the inside: they are both externally tendinous: it's origin is continued fleshy along the inside of the femoris for about two-thirds of it's length downwards; *6* the fleshy belly; *7 7* it's insertion into the patella; *7 8* it's insertion into the lateral ligament of the patella: it is likewise inserted into the tendon of the rectus.

9 Rectus cruris: it arises from the external or posterior part of the inferior spine of the ilium by one tendon, and by another from the anterior part of the same spine; these tendons soon unite and form a large fleshy belly, which descends to be inserted into the patella.

10 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 The gemellus; *10* it's external head, which arises out of and from the borders of a large fossa or notch in the os femoris, a little above the external condyle, at *10* externally tendinous; *11* it's internal head, which arises from a roughness on the lower and posterior part of the os femoris a little above the internal condyle: *12 12* a sort of flat tendon, which may be easily separated from the muscle, only adhering to it by it's external edge; it's internal edge joins the fascia of the semi-tendinosus, &c. it runs over the surface of the muscle, and joins in with the fascia sent from the semi-tendinosus, &c. which joins it both above and below, and by that means makes a case for the tendons of the gemellus and plantaris; *13* the external fleshy part; *14* the external fleshy part lying under the expansion of the semi-tendinosus, &c. *15* the tendon formed by part of the external head; *16* the tendon of the internal head, formed by the internal head and part of the external head: these tendons, *15* and *16*, are both together inserted into the os calcis.

17 At *17* is marked the cutting off of the fascia from the semi-tendinosus.

18 19 The solæus, it arises from the external articular ligament

ligament of the knee, and is inserted into the fasciæ or tendinous parts of the gemellus 12 12 a little below 19, or attached to them and inserted with them into the os calcis: the fasciæ from the biceps, semi-tendinosus, gracilis, &c. with the tendinous part, marked 12 12 in this table, communicate with or are attached to each other, and are inserted partly into the os calcis on the inside of the principal tendon of the gemellus, with which, at their insertion, they are confounded, and are partly inserted on each edge of the tendon of the plantaris as it runs over the os calcis: their lateral parts are joined posteriorly by a ligamentous membrane, marked 22 23 24 in table the twelfth.

20 21 22 The tendon of the plantaris: this muscle arises under the external head of the gemellus (in which it is in a manner wrapped up) out of the large fossa, or notch, in the os femoris: above the external condyle, on the external side of its fleshy belly, the gemellus is attached to it by fleshy fibres; at 20 it runs over the end of the os calcis, where it is bound on each side by ligaments which prevent its slipping to either side; at 21 it divides to be inserted on each side of the inferior part of the great pastern posteriorly, and to give passage to the tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis, to which tendon it serves as a ligament to confine it to the great pastern when the fetlock joint is bent, and by that means it receives assistance from that tendon in bending the fetlock joint. --- This is analogous to the plantaris and short flexor of the toes in the human body, viz. the part above 20 to the plantaris, and the part below 20 to the short flexor of the toes.

23 25 25 25 26 Flexor digitorum pedis; 23 the fleshy belly, externally tendinous, which arises tendinous and fleshy from the fibula and articular ligament which runs from the external condyle of the os femoris to and down that bone, and from the posterior part of the tibia, tendinous and fleshy, which origination is continued near half the way down that bone from a considerable roughness, the protuberating parts of which give rise to the four or five tendinous parts of which this muscle is composed; 25 25 25 26 the tendon, inserted at 26 into the coffin bone.

27 27 28 29 Peronæus; it arises from the upper part of the fibula and articular ligament, which runs from the external condyle of the os femoris down the fibula: it has an origin from the tendinous surface of the flexor digitorum pedis, near all the length of the fleshy part of that muscle; 28 29 its tendon, which is inserted into the tendon of

the long extensor of the toes at 29, part of which is afterwards inserted into the great pastern on its superior and anterior portions externally.

30 31 Extensor longus digitorum pedis; it arises along with the strong tendon of the tibialis anticus, to which it is inseparably joined near its origin: it arises also from the tibia; 30 its fleshy belly; 31 its tendon, at 29 joined by the tendon of the peronæus, with part of which it sends off a slip to be inserted into the great pastern: on its superior and anterior part externally it sends another slip, with the fasciæ which join it, to be inserted into the superior and anterior part of the great pastern internally, but its principal insertion is into the anterior and superior part of the coffin bone.

32 Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

33 34 Tibialis posticus; it arises from the external side of the posterior part of the head of the tibia, and from the tendinous surface of the flexor digitorum pedis; 33 its fleshy belly; 34 its tendon, inserted into the tendon of the flexor digitorum.

35 35 Poplitæus; it arises tendinous from the external condyle of the os femoris under the articular ligament, and is inserted into the tibia at 35 35 externally tendinous.

36 36 Nervus sciaticus.

37 Nervus sciatico-cruralis.

38 Nervus poplitæus.

39 Nervus plantaris externus and nervus plantaris internus, which are branches of the nervus sciatico-tibialis.

40 A branch sent from the nervus sciaticus, which divides, one branch to go with the blood-vessels to the glutæus, another to the biceps cruris, and another to the semi-tendinosus, &c.

41 Nervus sciatico-peronæus.

42 42 Rami of the sciatico-peronæus; they run in betwixt the peronæus and long extensor of the toe, and are distributed to those muscles with the tibialis anticus and the neighbouring parts.

43 A Branch of the nervus sciatico-cruralis.

44 45 46 Branches of the arteria pudica communis which is a branch of the internal iliaca or hypogastrica; 45 a branch cut off where it enters the biceps cruris; 46 branches cut off, which pass through the fascia lata to go to the semi-tendinosus.

47 Arteries which go to the biceps cruris.

48 A branch of the arteria poplitæa which goes to the biceps cruris.

49 Arteria tibialis anterior.

50 Arteria plantaris externa.

51 52 53 Branches of the vena hypogastrica; at 52 a branch which comes from the biceps cruris; at 53 branches are cut off which come from the semi-tendinosus.

54 A branch of the vena poplitæa which comes from the biceps.

55 A branch of the vena obturatrix.

56 Vena plantaris externa and vena plantaris interna.

57 57 Glandula poplitæa, commonly called the pope's eye.

58 58 59 59 60 60 A ligament running from the spines of the os sacrum to its transverse processes, and from thence to the tubercle of the ischium, from which the upper head of the biceps receives a fleshy origin; 59 59 60 60 shew the place where the fascia lata is cut off which runs betwixt the fascia lata and biceps cruris.

61 62 The external articular ligament, which is inserted above into the tibia and below into the astragalus and os calcis.

63 63 A ligament which binds together the bones of the tarsus and metatarsus, inserted externally above into the os calcis, and below into the external splint bone, and internally into the os cuboides.

64 A tarsal ligament.

65 A strong ligament which binds the os calcis to the astragalus, or naviculare, ossa cuneiformia, and the internal splint bone.

66 66 67 67 Interosseus, &c. it is like a strong ligament, arising from some of the tarsal bones, and the upper part of the metatarsal bones, and is inserted into the sesamoid bones and great pastern on each side: it sends off the parts 67 67 on each side to bind down the tendon of the extensor digitorum pedis. --- This is of a ligamentous nature, but supplies the places of the interosseus, the short flexor, adductor and abductor of the great toe, the abductor and short flexor proper to the little toe, and a ligament which arises from the calcaneum and belongs to the cuboid bone; but sends off an excursion which joins the origins of the short flexor and interosseus of the little toe, both those of the interossei of the third of the small toes and that of the adductor of the great toe in the human body. The ligamentous aponeurosis 67 is sent partly from the interosseus, &c. and partly from the capsular of the fetlock joint to be inserted into the tendon of the extensor digitorum pedis.

The fourteenth Anatomical TABLE of the Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Glands, and Cartilages of a HORSE, viewed posteriorly, explained.

In the Head and Wind-pipe.

aaa **T**HE orbicular muscle of the mouth.
bb Musculus caninus, or the elevators of the corner of the mouth and of the cheek: it arises from the upper jaw bone, and is inserted, at *bb*, into the orbicular muscle of the mouth and buccinator.

cd The buccinator: it arises in three different places: about *d* the superior fibres arise from the alveoli of the upper jaw: the middle fibres arise from the ligamentum inter-maxillaris, and the inferior from the lower jaw: it is inserted into the glandulous membrane of the inside of the cheek and lips, and at *c* into the orbicularis oris.

e The glandulæ buccales, or glandulous membrane which lines the inside of the lips.

fg The elevator of the chin.

h The globe, or ball of the eye.

n Arteria temporalis.

oo Arteria angularis.

p Vena angularis.

qrs Vena temporalis.

t An artery which goes to the glandulæ sublinguales.

u Glandulæ sublinguales.

wx Genioglossus; *w* it's tendinous origin from the jaw bone; *x* it's insertion into the tongue: this insertion is continued from the os hyoides to near the tip of the tongue.

yz Hyothyreoideus; *y* it's origin from the thyroid cartilage; *z* it's insertion into the os hyoides.

1 1 2 The lower constrictor of the pharynx.

3 4 Hyoglossus; arising at 3 from the os hyoides, and inserted into the tongue near 4.

5 Part of the os hyoides.

6 The outer ear.

In the Neck.

abcdef Longus colli; *a* the part coming from it's inferior origin from the lateral parts of the bodies of the five uppermost vertebræ of the back, and the lowest of the neck; *bcde* it's originations from the transverse processes of the sixth, fifth, fourth, and third vertebræ of the neck: it is inserted at *f* into the anterior oblique process of the sixth vertebra of the neck: it is also inserted into the bodies of the fifth, fourth, third, and second laterally, near their transverse processes, and into the anterior eminence or tubercle of the body of the atlas.

gg, &c. *hh*, &c. Inter-transversarii posteriores colli; *gg*, &c. their originations from the roots of the oblique processes, and betwixt them and the transverse processes where the inter-vertebralis does not cover; *hh*, &c. their insertions into the sixth, fifth, fourth, third and second transverse processes of the vertebræ of the neck. --- To divide these into distinct muscles there seems to be, for each insertion into the transverse processes, two originations, viz. one from the inferior part of the vertebra below the insertion, and the other from the upper part of the next to that. --- The lowest origin is from the first vertebra of the back, part of which is inserted into the transverse process of the seventh vertebra of the neck.

ikll Obliquus capitis inferior; *ik* it's origin from all the length of the spine of the second vertebra of the neck; at *k*, where it runs under the rectus capitis posticus longus, it is externally tendinous; it arises from all the posterior part of that vertebra which the inter-vertebralis does not cover, and is inserted, at *ll*, into all or most of the broad transverse process of the atlas, which is not covered by the inter-vertebralis.

mn Obliquus capitis superior; *m* it's fleshy origin, which is pretty deep from the broad transverse process of the atlas; *n* it's insertion into the occiput.

op Rectus capitis posticus major; *o* it's origin from the ridge or spine of the lower oblique process of the second vertebra of the neck; *p* it's insertion into the occiput.

q Rectus capitis posticus minor, or rather medius: it arises from the root of the spine of the oblique process of the second vertebra of the neck above the origin of the rectus major; and continues it's origin for about three minutes up the spine, or ridge of this vertebra: it is inserted by a short and broad tendon into the occiput, wrapping over the surface of the intervertebralis.

rstuwx The multifidæ of the spine, arising at *rstu* from the descending oblique processes of the vertebræ of the neck, partly, externally, tendinous; *ww* the insertion of the parts arising at *stu*, from the descending oblique processes of the fifth, fourth, and third vertebræ of the neck, viz. all that part which arises from the third vertebra *u*, the external and middle parts of the origin from the fourth vertebra *t*, and the external part of the origin from the fifth vertebra *s*. The inner part of the origin

from the fourth vertebra, and the middle part from the fifth vertebra, with the external part from the sixth vertebra *r*, are inserted into the spine of the third vertebra. --- There are fibres inserted into the spine of the third vertebra, arising from three vertebræ below it; and in that manner it runs on down to the bottom of the spine.

yyy The inter-vertebralis appearing betwixt the originations of the inter-transversarii posteriores colli: they arise from the ascending oblique processes of the five inferior vertebræ of the neck, and from the space betwixt the oblique processes of the uppermost vertebra of the back; they are inserted each into the lateral parts of the bodies of the vertebræ above their origin respectively.

1 1 Branches of the cervical nerves.

2 Branches of the cervical arteries.

3 Branches of the cervical veins.

4 Part of the vena jugularis communis.

5 Vena jugularis externa interior.

6 Vena jugularis externa posterior or superior.

7 8 9 10 Ligamentum colli; 8 the place where the trapezius and rhomboides are cut from their originations from this ligament; 9 the part which is inserted into the spines of the superior vertebræ; 10 the part which is inserted into the occiput.

In the Trunk.

a Semi-spinalis dorsi; it arises fleshy from the tendinous surface of the longissimus dorsi: and inserted into the spines of the ten superior vertebræ of the back: it communicates with the spinalis cervicis as well as the fleshy fibres of the spinalis dorsi before it's insertion, the spinalis dorsi being inserted below it.

bbcc, &c. The external inter-costals; they arise, at *bb*, from the inferior edge, and a little of the outside of each rib, the last excepted: they are a little tendinous, and, descending obliquely downwards, are inserted at *cc* into the upper edge and a little of the outside of each rib, the first excepted.

ddee, &c. The internal inter-costals; they arise at *dd* from the superior edge of the bony part of each rib, except the first, (not covering any of the outside,) and from the edges of the cartilages of the ribs, and a considerable part of the outside of them; they are chiefly, externally, tendinous, but partly fleshy, and ascending obliquely upwards

upwards and forwards are inserted into the lower edge of the bony part of each rib, and into the edges and part of the outlides of their cartilages, the last rib excepted.

f The elevating muscle of the tail.

g The lateral muscle of the tail.

h The inter-transverse muscle of the tail.

i The depressing muscle of the tail.

The muscles of the tail are more fully explained in table the twelfth.

kkllmm Transversalis abdominis; *kk* the part which arises from the inside of the ribs below the triangularis of the sternum and the diaphragm, by fleshy digitations; the part *l* arises from the three or four uppermost transverse processes of the vertebræ of the loins by an aponeurosis, and fleshy from the internal labium of the crista ossis ilii, and a great part of the ligamentum fallopii, or tendinous margin of the internal obliquus of the abdomen; and is inserted into the ensiform cartilage and linea alba, adhering to the posterior plate of the aponeurosis of the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen: at it's first passing under the rectus the lower part of the aponeurosis of the transversalis is separated from the upper in a transverse direction from the edge of the rectus to the linea alba, about half way betwixt the navel and synchondrosis of the pubis, the upper part going behind the rectus and the lower before it and the pyramidalis.

oo, &c. Branches of the nervi costales, lying upon the transversalis, which go to the abdominal muscles and integuments.

p Branches of the nervi lumbares, which go to the abdominal muscles and integuments lying over the transversalis.

qq, &c. Arteries from the intercostalis inferior.

r The external branch of the outer iliac artery in two ramifications, accompanied by *s*.

s The external branch of the outer iliac vein in two ramifications.

t The external sphincter ani.

u Acceleratores penis.

In the upper Limbs.

abc Brachialis internus; *a* the part which arises from the neck of the humerus; *b* the part which arises from the internal lower part of the scapula; at *c* it is going to be inserted into the radius a little below the coraco-radialis and more internally.

defghi Profundus, or perforans; it arises by four distinct heads, the first, or most considerable, of which is that marked *de* in this table: it arises from the internal protuberance of the humerus, posteriorly, under, and in

common with the sublimis, with which it seems to be confounded, in some degree, all the way down the fleshy part, till it comes to the tendon where the four heads unite, and then the profundus and sublimis make two distinct tendons: it is tendinous at *d*: the second head arises under the first, from the same protuberance, by a small flattish tendon, which soon swells into a round fleshy belly, then tapering gradually becomes a round tendon, and joins in with the first head a little above the orbicular bone of the carpus: the third head *f* arises fleshy from the ancon near it's extremity, and soon becomes a small round tendon; *g* joins in with the first and second heads about *g*, where they unite; the fourth head arises fleshy from the flat posterior part of the radius, about it's middle (first becoming tendinous) and then joins in with the other heads about the same place where they join in with each other: they all together form the common tendon *hi*, which is inserted, at *i*, into the coffin bone.---It receives, from the posterior part of the bones of the carpus, the insertion of what is analogous to the flexor brevis pollicis manus, and flexor parvus minimi digiti in the human body.

klmnn The sublimis or perforatus; it arises from the internal protuberance of the os humeri, posteriorly, over, and in common with the first head of the profundus, with which it seems to be confounded, in some degree, all the way down the fleshy part, 'till it comes near the orbicular bone of the carpus, where it makes a distinct tendon *lmnn*, which divides at *m* for the profundus, and is inserted on each side of the great paltern, as at *n* and *n*: it serves as a ligament to confine the tendon of the profundus to that bone when the joint is bent.---This muscle receives from the posterior and internal part of the radius, the insertion of what is analogous to the flexor longus pollicis manus in the human body.

o A ligament which binds down the bending tendons, explained in table the twelfth.

pq Flexor carpi radialis; it arises from the internal protuberance of the os humeri, and is inserted at *q* into the splint bone.

rr Interosseus, &c. it arises from the bones of the carpus and metacarpus, and is inserted, at *rr*, into the ossa sesamoida.

s Nervus radialis.

t Vena cephalica: below the carpus it is called vena plantaris.

uu Ligaments which bind the orbicular bone to the radius, the bones of the carpus and metacarpal bone.

ww, &c. Articular ligaments.

xx The cartilages belonging to the coffin bone.

In the lower Limbs.

abbc Iliacus internus; *a* part of it's origin from the posterior part of the anterior spine, and some marks of it's origin from the fascia lata; *bb* it's origin from the anterior part of the anterior spine of the ilium, which is continued from all, or most part, of the inside of the ilium, which lies before the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the loins and sacrum: it joins in with the psoas magnus from it's origin, and is, with it, inserted into the little trochanter of the thigh bone: they seem to be but one muscle.

deeffgg Gluteus internus; *dee* it's origin from all that part of the outside of the ilium which is below the origin of the gluteus medius, running between the anterior inferior spine, and the great posterior sinus: it is likewise fixed in the edge of that sinus in the spine of the ischium, and in the orbicular ligament of the joint of the hip: it is inserted, at *ff*, into the anterior part of the upper edge of the great trochanter: it is externally tendinous at *d*, and there are tendinous fibres running through it at *gg*.

hi Obturator internus; it arises from the internal labium of all the anterior half of the foramen ovale a little distance from the neighbouring part of the obturator ligament, and also both above and below the foramen: it likewise arises from the upper half of the inside of the os ischium, from the upper oblique notch in the foramen ovale, to the superior part of the great posterior sinus of the os ilium; at *h* it comes out of the pelvis through the posterior notch of the ischium; and at *i* is inserted into the great trochanter.

kl Gemini; the upper part of which, *k*, arises from the acute process or spine of the ischium, near the sinus or notch through which the obturator internus bends itself, and is inserted, at *k*, into the great trochanter along with the obturator internus, and the other of the gemini, *l*, which arises from the posterior edge of the sinus, through which the obturator internus bends itself, and from the outer part of the tubercle near the lower part of that sinus, and is inserted along with the tendon of the obturator internus, at *l*, into the great trochanter.

m Obturator externus; it arises from the outer or anterior side of the os pubis, at the edge of that hole next the small ramus of the ischium, and a little to the neighbouring parts of the obturator ligament, and is inserted, at *m*, into the great trochanter.

n Quadratus; it arises from the outer edge, or the obtuse line which runs from under the acetabulum towards the lower part of the tuberosity of the ischium; and is inserted, at *n*, into the oblong eminence of the

thigh bone, which stands out partly from the posterior side of the trochanter major, and partly below the same.

opqqrst Adductor magnus femoris, or triceps femoris; *o* the first part, or triceps primus; *pqq* the second part, or triceps secundus; *rst* the third part, or triceps tertius; it begins its origin from the outer part of the anterior edge of the os pubis near its syncondrosis, from whence it continues to arise as far as the tubercle of the ischium; from the tubercle of the ischium at *s* and fascia lata at *r*; and is inserted the first part at *o*, and the second at *qq*, into the linea aspera in some measure externally tendinous, and into the internal condyle of the femoris by a strong tendon behind the origin of the articular ligament, and a little below it.

uwx Gracilis; it arises from the edge of the inferior branch of the os pubis near the symphysis by a broad, and very short tendon; from thence the fleshy fibres run down to the internal condyle of the os femoris, where they terminate in a thin tendon, which afterwards degenerates into a kind of aponeurosis *x*, and is inserted into the fore part of the inside of the head of the tibia.

y The tendon of the musculus parvus, in articulatione femoris situs; it arises by a flat tendon over the posterior tendon of the rectus, from a little above the edge of the acetabulum, and soon becoming a round fleshy belly dwindles again into a small flat tendon, which is inserted into the thigh bone at *y*.

1 1 2 2 3 4 5 Cruralis, or cruræus; *1 1* its origin, from the anterior and outer part of the thigh bone, externally tendinous, being by small flat tendons, which disappear at *2 2*, but inwardly fleshy: it is inserted into the patella at *3 4*, and into the external lateral ligament, at *4 5*, by a flat tendon or fascia; at *3* it is partly divided for the reception of blood-vessels.

6 7 7 8 10 Vastus internus; *6* the part arising from the upper part of the thigh bone, which origin is continued almost down to the inner condyle, or from about half the length of the muscle, by fleshy fibres, from all

that space between the origin of the cruræus and the insertion of the adductor magnus femoris: from all this extent the fibres run obliquely downwards and outwards, and are inserted, at *7 7*, into the tendinous surface of the cruræus, and at *8* into the patella; *6 7 7 8* shew the impression made on this muscle by the rectus cruris; *10* shews the external surface of the internal side of this muscle on the left side.

11 Interosseus, &c.

A Sartorius.

B Triceps secundus.

C Transversus penis.

E One of the gemini.

F Obturator internus.

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 Plantaris; *12* its origin out of the large fossa, or notch, of the os femoris; *13 14* its belly; at *13* fleshy fibres are attached to the tendinous surface of this muscle; *15 16 17 18 19 20 21* the tendon, which, about *15*, begins to wrap over the tendon of the gemellus; at *16* and *17* it is attached to the os calcis by ligaments, which are inserted into it in those places; and at *18* to the great pastern by a ligament inserted into it there; at *19* it divides for the passage of the tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis; at *20* and *21* it is inserted into the great pastern.----The parts *16* and *17* may be called parts of the origin of the short flexors of the toes; the part above *16* and *17* being analogous to the plantaris, and the part below to the short flexors of the toes in the human body; one being inserted into the calcaneum, and the other arising from it; but, in a horse, one is like a continuation of the other, attached to the calcaneum on each side.

22 23 23 Popliteus; at *22* it arises, tendinous, from the external condyle of the os femoris, under the articular ligament, and near *23 23* it is inserted externally tendinous into the tibia.

24 25 26 Tibialis posticus; *24* its origin from the

external side of the posterior part of the head of the tibia: it arises also from the tendinous surface of the flexor digitorum pedis; *25* its fleshy belly; *26* its tendon inserted into the tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis.

27 28 29 30 31 31 Flexor longus digitorum pedis; *27* its origin from the fibula and the ligament which runs from the external condyle of the os femoris, to and down that bone, tendinous and fleshy, and from the posterior part of the tibia, tendinous and fleshy; which origination is continued near half the way down that bone from a considerable roughness, the protuberating parts giving rise to the tendinous parts of which this muscle is composed; *28* the fleshy belly, externally tendinous; *29 30 31 31* the tendon by which it ends, beginning at *29*, coming from under the plantaris at *30*, and inserted into the coffin bone at *31 31*.----This muscle is analogous to both the flexor longus digitorum pedis, and flexor longus pollicis pedis in the human body: it receives an addition from the os calcis and ossa cuneiforma, which is analogous to a muscular head in the human body, which consists of two portions distinct from the beginning, both arising from the calcaneum, and inserted into the tendon of the long flexor of the toes before it divides; soon after which the lumbricales arise from the tendons into which it is divided.

32 32 Branches of the arteria glutæa, accompanied with veins and nerves.

33 The large sciatic nerve, which, on the thigh, is called sciatico-cruralis.

34 A branch of the arteria cruralis.

35 Arteria poplitea.

36 Arteria obturatrix.

37 Nerves going to the tibialis anticus; they are rami of the small sciatic branch.

38 Nervus sciatico-tibialis internus.

40 40, &c. Articular ligaments.

41 41 The cartilages belonging to the coffin bone.

The fifteenth Anatomical TABLE of the Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Glands, and Cartilages of a HORSE, viewed posteriorly, explained.

In the Head and Neck.

a STYLOGLOSSUS.

- b* Stylopharingæus.
c Stylohyoidæus.
d Hyoglossus; arises from the os hyoides, and is inserted into the tongue.
e Pterygoidæus internus.
f Pterygoidæus externus.
g The middle constrictor of the pharynx.
h The superior constrictor of the pharynx.
i Crico-arytænoideus.
k The posterior or inferior lateral cartilage.
l The elevator of the chin.
L The outer ear.

mn, &c. Inter-vertebrales; *m*, &c. their origins from the ascending oblique processes of the five inferior vertebrae of the neck: the lowest origin is from the space betwixt the oblique processes of the uppermost vertebra of the back; *n*, &c. their insertions into the lateral parts of the bodies of each vertebra above their origins.

opqqqqqr Ligamentum colli; the part *p* arises from the spines of the second and third vertebrae of the back, and the part *o* from most of the spines of the back below them; the part *p* is inserted, at *qqqqq*, into the spines of the five superior vertebrae of the neck, and the part *o* is inserted into the occiput at *r*.

In the Trunk.

- aa* Multifidi spinæ.
b The ligament which runs over the spines of the os sacrum.
c The elevating muscles of the tail.
d The lateral muscle of the tail.
ee The inter-transverse muscles of the tail.
f The depressing muscle of the tail.
The muscles of the tail are more fully explained in table the twelfth.

In the upper Limbs.

aabccdd Interosseus; arising at *b* from the os magnum or great round headed bone of the carpus, and, at *cc*, from the upper part of the metacarpal bone; it is fleshy at *aa*, and inserted, at *dd*, into the sesamoid bones.

e Vena cephalica; below the carpus it is called vena plantaris.

- f* Vena brachialis.
g Arteria brachialis.
h Nervus medianus.
iii Ligaments which bind the orbicular bone to the radius, the bones of the carpus, and metacarpal bone.
kk, &c. Articular ligaments.
III Ligaments which bind the sesamoid bones to the great pasterns.
mm Cartilages belonging to the coffin bone.
n A cartilaginous ligament which ties the two sesamoid bones together.

In the lower Limbs.

ABBC Iliacus internus; A part of it's origin from the posterior part of the anterior spine, with some marks of it's origin from the fascia lata; B B it's origin from the anterior part of the anterior spine of the ilium, which is continued from all or most part of the inside of the ilium which lies before the transverse processes of the vertebrae of the loins and sacrum: it joins in with the psoas magnus from it's origin, and is with it inserted into the little trochanter of the thigh bone: they seem to be but one muscle.

- aa* Gemini.
bc Obturator internus.
dee Obturator externus; *d* the fleshy part; *ee* the tendon.
fg Quadratus; *f* it's origin; *g* it's insertion.
hi Pectineus; *h* part of it's origin; *i* it's insertion externally tendinous.
k Part of the sartorius.
K Triceps secundus.
lmmn Gracilis; *l* part of it's origin; *lmm* it's fleshy part; *n* it's flat tendon.
op Musculus parvus in articulatione femoris situs; *o* it's origin; *p* it's insertion.
qrs The origin of the rectus; *q* it's internal origin; *r* it's external origin; *s* the place where it is cut off.
t The external sphincter ani.
uw The internal sphincter ani, attached, at *u*, to the bodies of the second, third, and fourth bones of the tail.
xyz Levator ani, arising near *x* (where it is tendinous), from the acute process of the ischium; it is in-

serted, at *y*, into the transverse processes of the second, third, and fourth bones of the tail; and at *z* into the internal sphincter ani.

- 1 Transversus penis.
- 2 Acceleratores penis.
- 3 One of the erectores penis.
- 4 Arteria sacra.
- 5 Iliaca minor.
- 6 Arteria glutæa; of which 7 is a branch.
- 8 Arteria sciatica.
- 9 Pudica communis.
- 10 Arteria obturatrix.
- 11 Arteria cruralis, of which 12 is a branch.
- 13 Arteria poplitæa.
- 14 Vena poplitæa.
- 15 Arteria tibialis posterior.
- 16 Arteria peronæa posterior.
- 17 17 The large sciatic nerve, which on the thigh is called sciatico-cruralis.
- 18 Nervus sciatico-tibialis internus.
- 19 19 Nervus plantaris externus and nervus plantaris internus. --- They are branches of the sciatico-cruralis internus.
- 20 A ligament which binds the fibula to the tibia.
- 21 A strong ligament, which binds the os calcis to the splint bone.
- 22 Ligaments which bind the bones of the tarsus together.
- 23 24 24 Interosseus, &c. 23 it's origin from the tarsal and metatarsal bones; 24 24 it's insertions into the sesamoid bones and upper part of the great pastern on each side. It sends off a small ligament on each side to the tendon of the extensor longus digitorum pedis. --- This is of a ligamentous nature, but supplies the places of the interosseus, the short flexor, adductor and abductor of the great toe, the abductor and short flexor proper to the little toe, and a ligament which arises from the calcaneum.
- 25 A cartilaginous ligament, which ties the two sesamoid bones together.
- 26 27 27 27 Ligaments which bind the sesamoid bones to the great pastern.
- 28 28 Cartilages belonging to the coffin bone.
- 29 29, &c. Articular ligaments.



